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South Dakota

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NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARIED INDUSTRY EMPLOYMENT PROJECTIONS

The services, retail trade and manufacturing industries are expected to account for 71.3 percent of the state's employment growth to 1990, according to Labor Market Information Center projections. Services, with a growth rate of 9.9 percent, will contribute 11,230 jobs or 29.5 percent of the total growth. Following services are two other major industries which are expected to have strong growth in employment: retail trade, an increase of 8,545 and manufacturing an increase of 7,390. It is also projected that finance/insurance/real estate, with an addition of 3,210 jobs, and construction adding 2,895 jobs, combined, will contribute 16 percent of the total job growth to 1990.

According to these most recent South Dakota industry employment projections, nonagricultural wage and salary employment is expected to reach 261,450 by 1990. This represents an increase of 38,125 jobs or 17.1 percent over the 1982 level of 223,325. On a short-term basis (to 1985) nonagricultural wage and salary employment is expected to grow by 14,955, or 6.7 percent from 1982.

An analysis of the table below reveals that the industries with the highest projected percent change in employment are not necessarily the ones that are expected to contribute the most jobs. To 1985, in percentage terms, mining appears to be the most

SOUTH DAKOTA PROJECTED NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARIED EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY

Industry	1982	1985	1990	Percent Change 1982 - 1985	Percent Change 1982 - 1990
Total, All Industries	223,325	238,280	261,450	6.7	17.1
Mining	2,210	2,675	2,850	21.0	29.0
Construction	7,940	8,875	10,835	11.8	36.5
Manufacturing	24,205	28,130	31,595	16.2	30.5
Durables	11,985	15,145	17,645	26.4	47.2
Nondurables	12,220	12,985	13,950	6.3	14.2
Transportation	8,545	9,015	9,260	5.5	8.4
Communications	3,120	2,930	3,145	-6.1	0.8
Public Utilities	2,305	2,300	2,460	-0.2	6.7
Wholesale Trade	16,125	16,650	17,635	3.3	9.4
Retail Trade	42,670	45,695	51,215	7.1	20.0
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	11,370	13,020	14,580	14.5	28.2
Services*	76,050	79,430	87,280	4.4	9.9
Federal Government	7,895	8,100	8,000	2.6	1.3
State Government	7,705	7,875	8,330	2.2	8.1
Local Government	13,185	13,585	14,265	3.0	8.2

* Includes public education and government hospitals

Source: South Dakota Department of Labor Projections, October 1984

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rapidly growing major industry with a growth rate of 21.0 percent, or 465 jobs; however, manufacturing is expected to post the highest job growth with 3,925 additional jobs, a growth rate of 16.2 percent. The services industry, with a growth rate of 4.4 percent will contribute the second highest number of jobs with 3,380. The retail trade industry is expected to increase employment 7.1 percent or 3,025 jobs. The finance/insurance/real estate industry is also expected to add 1,650 jobs to 1985 with a growth rate of 14.5 percent.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR DESIGNATES "LABOR SURPLUS AREAS"

The counties in South Dakota designated as "Labor Surplus Areas" and eligible for Federal Procurement Preference as of October 1, 1984, are: Buffalo, Corson, Dewey, Shannon and Todd. These counties will retain this status through September 30, 1985.

The U. S. Department of Labor has designated 1,442 of these areas throughout the United States where employers may obtain preference in procuring federal contracts. The purpose of the program is to direct government dollars into areas where people are in the most severe economic need.

SOUTH DAKOTA LABOR MARKET IN SEPTEMBER 1984

South Dakota's nonagricultural wage and salaried employment was 241,300 in September 1984. This was an increase of 2,200 jobs over year-ago levels when there were 239,100 nonfarm wage and salaried workers in the state.

Several industries contributed to the nonfarm employment expansion in the state. Spurred mainly by increased production demands in durable goods industries, manufacturing firms added 1,500 workers over the year. Producers of fabricated metals and machinery, who manufacture such durable goods as microwaves, computer components and auto parts, led the hiring advance, boosting employment by 1,100. This may have been sparked by the national trend of rising sales of new homes, autos and household appliances during the past 12 months. Employment in the nondurable goods sector of manufacturing underwent little change.

The wholesale/retail trade and finance/insurance/real estate industries both added to the expansion with increases of 1,900 and 300 respectively. Retail trade climbed 1,800 jobs, accounting for a large portion of the trade growth.

The nominal employment gain of 300 jobs in the services industry reveals that decreased employment of 600 in the medical and health sector had a strong impact on this traditionally strong industry. The other two sectors of the services industry, hotels/amusements/personal and business services and educational/membership/social services, both posted increases over one-year-ago levels.

The transportation/communication/public utilities and construction industries experienced slight declines in employment over the year. Mining employment remained constant.

Decreased government employment of 1,600 from September of last year was based in state and local education. The later starting date of the traditional school year in some areas delayed the addition of work study students to the payrolls. These workers will most likely show up next month, allowing employment levels in these two sectors to return to normal for this time of year.

A review of month-to-month changes in nonfarm wage and salaried employment shows an increase of 800 workers from August to September 1984. The later-starting school year did not affect the addition to the work force of school teachers and associated personnel as they returned to their jobs this fall. Their return more than offset the impact of students leaving their summer jobs to return to school and therefore reducing employment in construction and the tourist related industries, mainly retail trade and services.

South Dakota's September 1984 unemployment rate of 3.6 percent compares favorably with the 4.1 percent rate recorded one year earlier. The September 1984 rate was a slight increase over the 3.5 percent unemployment rate posted in August.

TABLE 1

LABOR FORCE / EMPLOYMENT / UNEMPLOYMENT

	September 1984 (1)				September 1983			
	Labor Force(2)	Employment	Unemployment	Rate	Labor Force(2)	Employment	Unemployment	Rate
United States	113,843,000	105,792,000	8,051,000	7.1 (3)	112,197,000	102,366,000	9,830,000	8.8 (3)
South Dakota	343,400	331,200	12,200	3.6	341,800	327,600	14,100	4.1
Sioux Falls MSA	67,318	65,308	2,010	3.0	66,688	64,373	2,315	3.5
Aurora	1,554	1,472	82	5.3	1,592	1,567	25	1.6
Beadle	9,547	9,168	379	4.0	9,295	8,871	424	4.6
Bennett	1,540	1,506	34	2.2	1,528	1,430	98	6.4
Bon Homme	3,511	3,321	190	5.4	3,562	3,471	91	2.6
Brookings	14,223	13,743	480	3.4	15,238	14,159	1,079	7.1
Brown	19,300	18,604	696	3.6	19,436	18,538	898	4.6
Brule	2,804	2,720	84	3.0	3,140	3,060	80	2.5
Buffalo	512	445	67	13.1	533	481	52	9.8
Butte	3,750	3,656	94	2.5	3,853	3,705	148	3.8
Campbell	841	821	20	2.4	965	937	28	2.9
Charles Mix	3,791	3,667	124	3.3	3,911	3,736	175	4.5
Clark	1,929	1,879	50	2.6	2,150	2,082	68	3.2
Clay	6,075	5,728	347	5.7	5,872	5,616	256	4.4
Codington	10,434	9,981	453	4.3	10,342	9,783	559	5.4
Corson	1,455	1,396	59	4.1	1,491	1,329	162	10.9
Custer	3,129	3,040	89	2.8	2,741	2,648	93	3.4
Davison	9,360	9,076	284	3.0	9,576	9,280	296	3.1
Day	3,204	3,045	159	5.0	3,134	3,016	118	3.8
Deuel	2,044	1,962	82	4.0	2,221	2,098	123	5.5
Dewey	1,915	1,788	127	6.6	2,035	1,868	167	8.2
Douglas	1,860	1,828	32	1.7	1,957	1,911	46	2.4
Edmunds	2,011	1,969	42	2.1	2,049	1,964	85	4.1
Fall River	3,496	3,317	179	5.1	3,334	3,226	121	3.6
Faulk	1,367	1,349	18	1.3	1,382	1,305	77	5.6
Grant	4,497	4,328	169	3.8	4,725	4,563	162	3.4
Gregory	2,677	2,643	34	1.3	2,603	2,558	45	1.7
Haakon	1,328	1,261	67	5.0	1,309	1,273	36	2.8
Hamlin	2,143	2,068	75	3.5	2,024	1,931	93	4.6
Hand	2,133	2,063	70	3.3	2,244	2,166	78	3.5
Hanson	1,101	1,036	65	5.9	1,205	1,164	41	3.4
Harding	699	689	10	1.4	716	704	12	1.7
Hughes	7,616	7,423	193	2.5	7,688	7,428	260	3.4
Hutchinson	4,308	4,239	69	1.6	4,515	4,369	146	3.2
Hyde	828	806	22	2.7	893	868	25	2.8
Jackson	1,322	1,203	119	9.0	1,241	1,146	68	5.6
Jerauld	1,275	1,253	22	1.7	1,265	1,253	12	0.9
Jones	673	656	17	2.5	708	694	14	2.0
Kingsbury	3,308	3,217	91	2.8	3,471	3,369	102	2.9
Lake	5,519	5,371	148	2.7	5,336	5,142	194	3.6
Lawrence	9,744	9,439	305	3.1	9,188	8,750	438	4.8
Lincoln	6,363	6,148	215	3.4	6,752	6,526	226	3.3
Lyman	1,502	1,458	44	2.9	1,540	1,485	55	3.6
McCook	2,880	2,788	92	3.2	3,099	2,930	169	5.5
McPherson	1,532	1,509	23	1.5	1,701	1,635	66	3.9
Marshall	2,186	2,111	75	3.4	2,117	2,030	87	4.1
Meade	6,240	6,055	185	3.0	6,129	5,873	256	4.2
Mellette	807	768	39	4.8	853	801	52	6.1
Miner	1,613	1,579	34	2.1	1,649	1,619	30	1.8
Minnehaha	67,318	65,308	2,010	3.0	66,688	64,373	2,315	3.5
Moody	4,057	3,727	330	8.1	3,805	3,630	175	4.6
Pennington	42,944	41,397	1,547	3.6	38,857	37,240	1,617	4.2
Perkins	2,187	2,153	34	1.6	2,260	2,224	36	1.6
Potter	1,808	1,768	40	2.2	1,905	1,807	98	5.1
Roberts	4,194	4,043	151	3.6	4,268	4,113	155	3.6
Sanborn	1,336	1,292	44	3.3	1,377	1,302	75	5.4
Shannon	2,863	2,626	237	8.3	2,925	2,626	299	10.2
Spink	3,620	3,543	77	2.1	3,746	3,646	100	2.7
Stanley	1,401	1,374	27	1.9	1,251	1,201	50	4.0
Sully	698	690	8	1.1	731	710	21	2.9
Todd	2,146	2,022	124	5.8	2,172	2,017	155	7.1
Tripp	3,155	3,064	91	2.9	3,347	3,226	121	3.6
Turner	3,982	3,766	216	5.4	4,250	4,059	191	4.5
Union	6,191	5,936	255	4.1	6,274	5,961	313	5.0
Walworth	3,029	2,863	166	5.5	3,062	2,948	114	3.7
Yankton	9,468	9,039	429	4.5	9,448	9,119	329	3.5
Ziebach	1,054	1,000	54	5.1	1,106	1,042	64	5.8

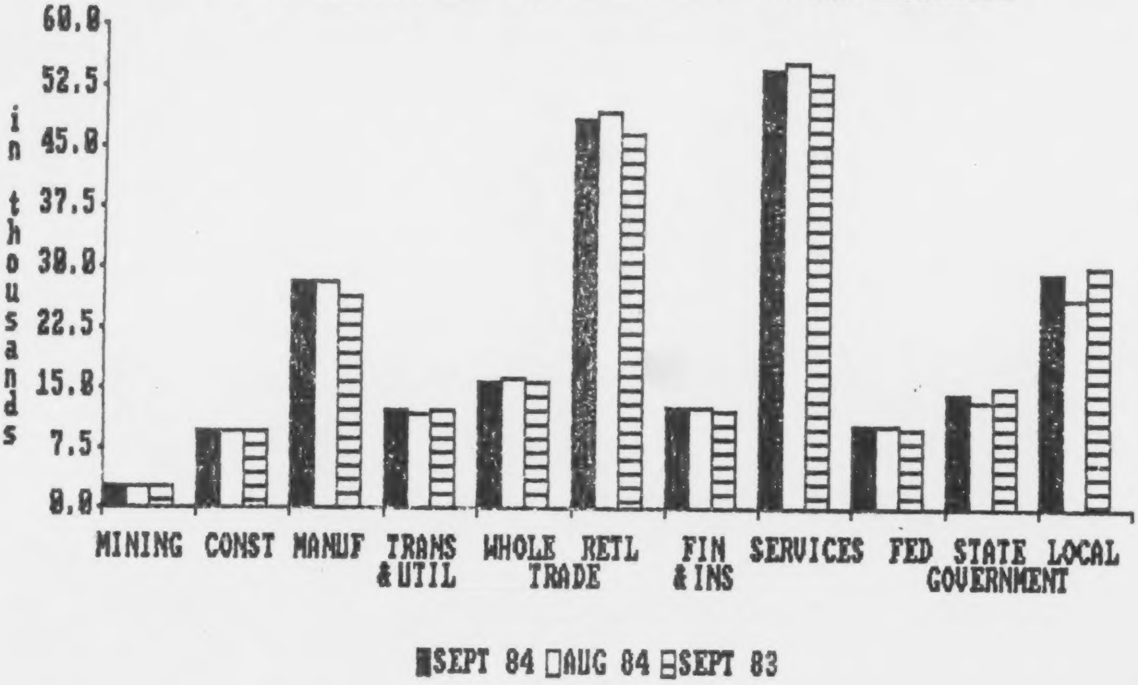
(1) Preliminary data subject to revision.

(2) Labor Force estimates include employed and unemployed civilians 16 years old and older by place of residence.

(3) The seasonally adjusted rates which were announced by the national government were 7.4 and 9.2. The data in this table are not seasonally adjusted.

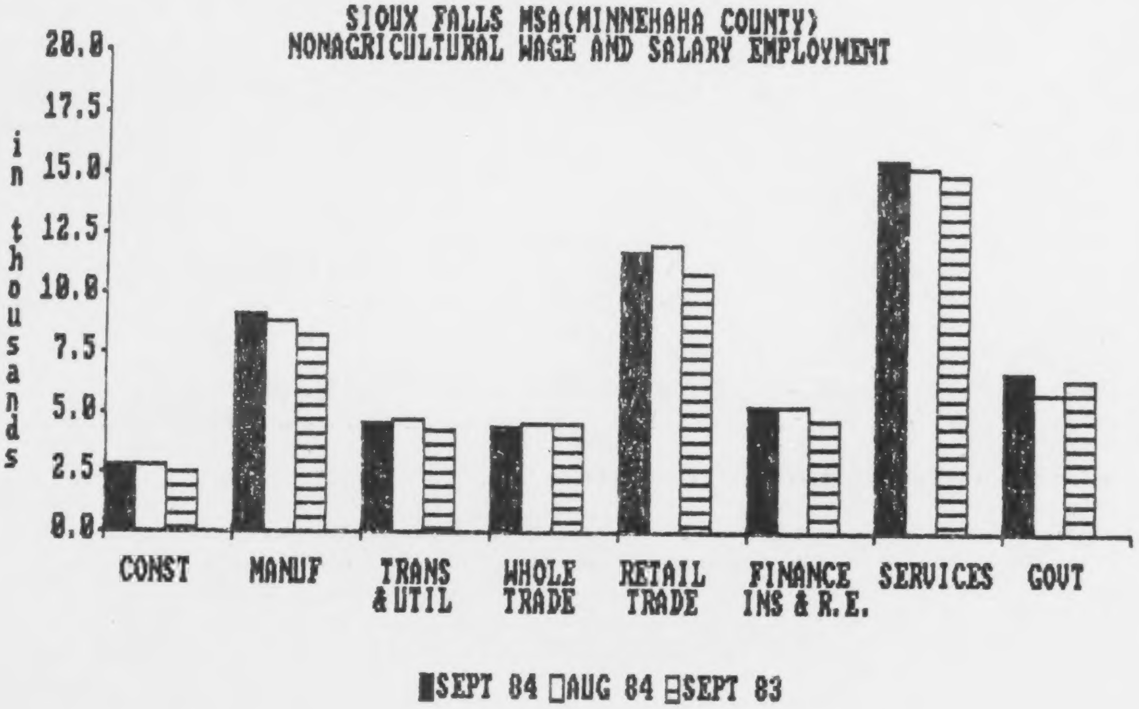
TABLE 2

SOUTH DAKOTA NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT



	SEPT 1984	AUG 1984	SEPT 1983	Change From Last Month	Change From Last Year
TOTAL	241.3	240.5	239.1	.3	.9
MINING..............................	2.7	2.8	2.7	-3.6	.0
CONSTRUCTION........................	9.8	10.1	9.9	-3.0	-1.0
MANUFACTURING.......................	28.3	28.6	26.8	-1.0	5.6
Durable Goods.....................	15.3	15.5	13.9	-1.3	10.1
Fabricated Metals & Machinery...	9.8	9.8	8.7	.0	12.6
Nondurable Goods..................	13.1	13.1	12.9	.0	1.6
Food & Kindred Products.........	7.5	7.5	7.7	.0	-2.6
Paper, Printing & Publishing....	2.7	2.6	2.6	3.8	3.8
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES.	12.4	12.2	12.5	1.6	-.8
Transportation....................	7.1	6.9	7.0	2.9	1.4
Communication & Public Utilities..	5.3	5.3	5.5	.0	-3.6
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE..........	65.0	66.1	63.1	-1.7	3.0
Wholesale Trade...................	16.2	16.4	16.2	-1.2	.0
Durable Goods...................	7.0	7.1	7.1	-1.4	-1.4
Nondurable Goods................	9.2	9.3	9.1	-1.1	1.1
Retail Trade......................	48.8	49.7	47.0	-1.8	3.8
FINANCE, INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE..	13.0	13.2	12.7	-1.5	2.4
SERVICES............................	55.0	55.9	54.7	-1.6	.5
Hotels, Amuse., Pers. & Business..	15.3	16.3	15.1	-6.1	1.3
Medical and Health................	21.7	21.8	22.3	-.5	-2.7
Educational, Membership & Social..	15.2	14.8	14.4	2.7	5.6
GOVERNMENT..........................	55.0	51.5	56.6	6.8	-2.8
Federal...........................	10.6	10.6	10.4	.0	1.9
State.............................	14.6	14.1	15.6	3.5	-6.4
State Education.................	6.4	5.6	7.5	14.3	-14.7
Local.............................	29.8	26.8	30.6	11.2	-2.6
Local Education.................	16.2	11.7	16.9	38.5	-4.1

TABLE 2 (Continued)



	SEPT 1984	AUG 1984	SEPT 1983	Percent Change From Last Month	Last Year
TOTAL................................	60.8	59.9	57.3	1.5	6.1
1/ MINING..............................	--	--	--	---	---
CONSTRUCTION	2.8	2.9	2.6	-3.4	7.7
MANUFACTURING.......................	9.2	8.9	8.3	3.4	10.8
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES..	4.7	4.8	4.4	-2.1	6.8
TRADE................................	16.5	16.8	15.5	-1.8	6.5
Wholesale Trade....................	4.5	4.6	4.6	-2.2	-2.2
Retail Trade.......................	11.9	12.2	10.9	-2.5	9.2
FINANCE, INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE...	5.4	5.3	4.8	1.9	12.5
SERVICES............................	15.6	15.3	15.0	2.0	4.0
GOVERNMENT..........................	6.8	5.9	6.6	15.3	3.0

The figures in Table 2 include almost all nonfarm wage earners (full-time and part-time) but exclude the self-employed. They are derived from a monthly sample survey of South Dakota nonagricultural establishments and include workers on the payroll for the week including the 12th of the month. This table compares the current month's employment totals of the major industry groups to the totals of the previous month and year.

1/ Mining employment not published, employment less than 100 workers.

TABLE 3
HOURS AND EARNINGS PRODUCTION WORKERS*

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	SEPT 1984	AUG 1984	SEPT 1983	SEPT 1984	AUG 1984	SEPT 1983	SEPT 1984	AUG 1984	SEPT 1983
South Dakota Statewide									
Manufacturing...............	$305.59	$300.61	$305.98	42.8	42.7	41.8	$7.14	$7.04	$7.32
Durable Goods.............	294.98	298.51	291.33	42.2	43.2	41.5	6.99	6.91	7.02
Nondurable Goods..........	319.59	303.24	323.33	43.6	42.0	42.1	7.33	7.22	7.68
Sioux Falls SMSA									
Manufacturing...............	322.01	342.05	358.98	46.6	49.5	46.5	6.91	6.91	7.72

*Average hours and earnings for production-related workers.

The figures in this table are for production-related workers in the manufacturing industry. The earnings estimates are based on gross pay before deductions and include pay for overtime, holidays, vacations, and sick leave. They exclude bonuses (unless earned and paid regularly each pay period).

TABLE 4
CONSUMER PRICE INDEX
ALL URBAN CONSUMERS

1967=100	AUG 1984	JULY 1984	AUG 1983	Percent Change From Last Month	Percent Change From Last Year
All Items.............	313.0	311.7	300.3	0.4	4.2
Food & Beverages....	296.9	295.3	284.9	0.5	4.2
Housing.............	339.5	338.1	324.8	0.4	4.5
Apparel.............	200.1	196.6	197.3	1.8	1.4
Transportation......	312.9	312.9	302.4	0	3.5
Medical Care........	381.9	380.3	360.0	0.4	6.1
Entertainment.......	256.4	255.3	246.6	0.4	4.0

The Consumer Price Index is a widely watched national indicator of inflation. It is a measure of change, over time, in the prices of goods and services in major expenditure groups typically purchased by urban consumers. It measures the change in prices by comparing what a sample "market basket" of goods and services costs today with what the same sample "market basket" cost at an earlier date.

TABLE 5

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE INSURED UNEMPLOYED[1] - STATEWIDE

	Number			Percent		
	SEPT 1984	AUG 1984	SEPT 1983	SEPT 1984	AUG 1984	SEPT 1983
Sex, Total	1,489	1,729	1,378	100.0	100.0	100.0
Male	732	751	738	49.2	43.4	53.6
Female	757	978	640	50.8	56.6	46.4
Race, Total	1,489	1,729	1,378	100.0	100.0	100.0
White	1,295	1,432	1,197	87.0	82.8	86.9
Nonwhite	194	297	181	13.0	17.2	13.1
Age, Total	1,489	1,729	1,378	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under 45	1,080	1,208	1,006	72.5	69.9	73.0
Over 45	409	521	372	27.5	30.1	27.0
[2] Industry, Total	1,489	1,729	1,378	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mining	14	11	14	.9	.6	1.0
Construction	113	91	133	7.6	5.3	9.7
Manufacturing	311	345	247	20.9	20.0	17.9
Transportation & Public Utilities	48	58	52	3.2	3.4	3.8
Trade	352	437	383	23.6	25.3	27.8
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	54	52	46	3.6	3.0	3.3
Services	432	522	345	29.0	30.2	25.0
Government	165	213	158	11.1	12.3	11.5
[2] Occupation, Total	1,489	1,729	1,378	100.0	100.0	100.0
Professional & Managerial	330	348	276	22.2	20.1	20.0
Clerical and Sales	391	451	353	26.3	26.1	25.6
Services	158	315	197	10.6	18.2	14.3
Processing	75	104	76	5.0	6.0	5.5
Machine Trade	54	61	68	3.6	3.5	4.9
Benchwork	131	113	68	8.8	6.5	4.9
Structural Work	235	194	190	15.8	11.2	13.9
Other	115	143	150	7.7	8.3	10.9
Duration of Current Unemployment Total	1,489	1,729	1,378	100.0	100.0	100.0
1-2 Weeks	337	264	246	22.6	15.3	17.9
3-4 Weeks	235	221	217	15.8	12.8	15.7
5-14 Weeks	599	866	518	40.2	50.1	37.6
15 Weeks & Over	318	378	397	21.4	21.9	28.8

[1] The insured unemployed are those unemployed persons who had worked for employers covered by South Dakota's Unemployment Insurance Laws, and who are eligible for unemployment compensation.

[2] Refers to industry and occupation involvement prior to unemployment.

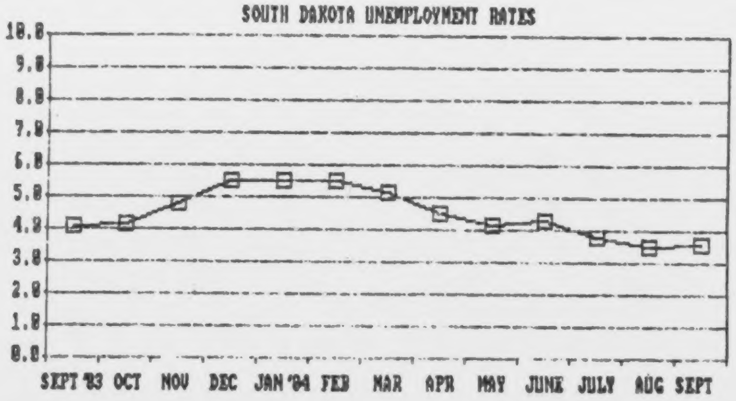


TABLE 6
SELECTED LABOR DEPARTMENT ACTIVITIES - STATEWIDE

	SEPT 1984	AUG 1984	SEPT 1983	Percent Change From Last Month	Percent Change From Last Year
UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE					
A. Initial Claims....................	1,342	1,440	1,242	-6.8	8.1
B. Weeks Claimed.....................	5,982	8,921	6,182	-32.9	-3.2
C. Amount of Benefit Payments........	$452,711	$687,940	$971,141	-34.2	-53.4
D. Unemployment Trust Fund Balance...	$23,913,082	$24,257,879	$11,519,300	-1.4	107.6
JOB SERVICE					
E. Applicants Available (New and Renewals).............	6,606	8,822	4,592	-25.1	43.9
F. Nonag Placements..................	4,212	5,279	4,393	-20.2	-4.1
G. Nonag Job Openings................	4,798	6,572	3,681	-27.0	30.3

The data in this table are taken from the records of the State unemployment insurance program and the State Job Service system.

A. Initial Claims - The total number of first claims for unemployment compensation.

B. Weeks Claimed - The total number of weeks for which claimants received compensation under the State Unemployment Insurance Program.

C. Amount of Benefit Payments - The total amount of money paid to claimants through our State Program.

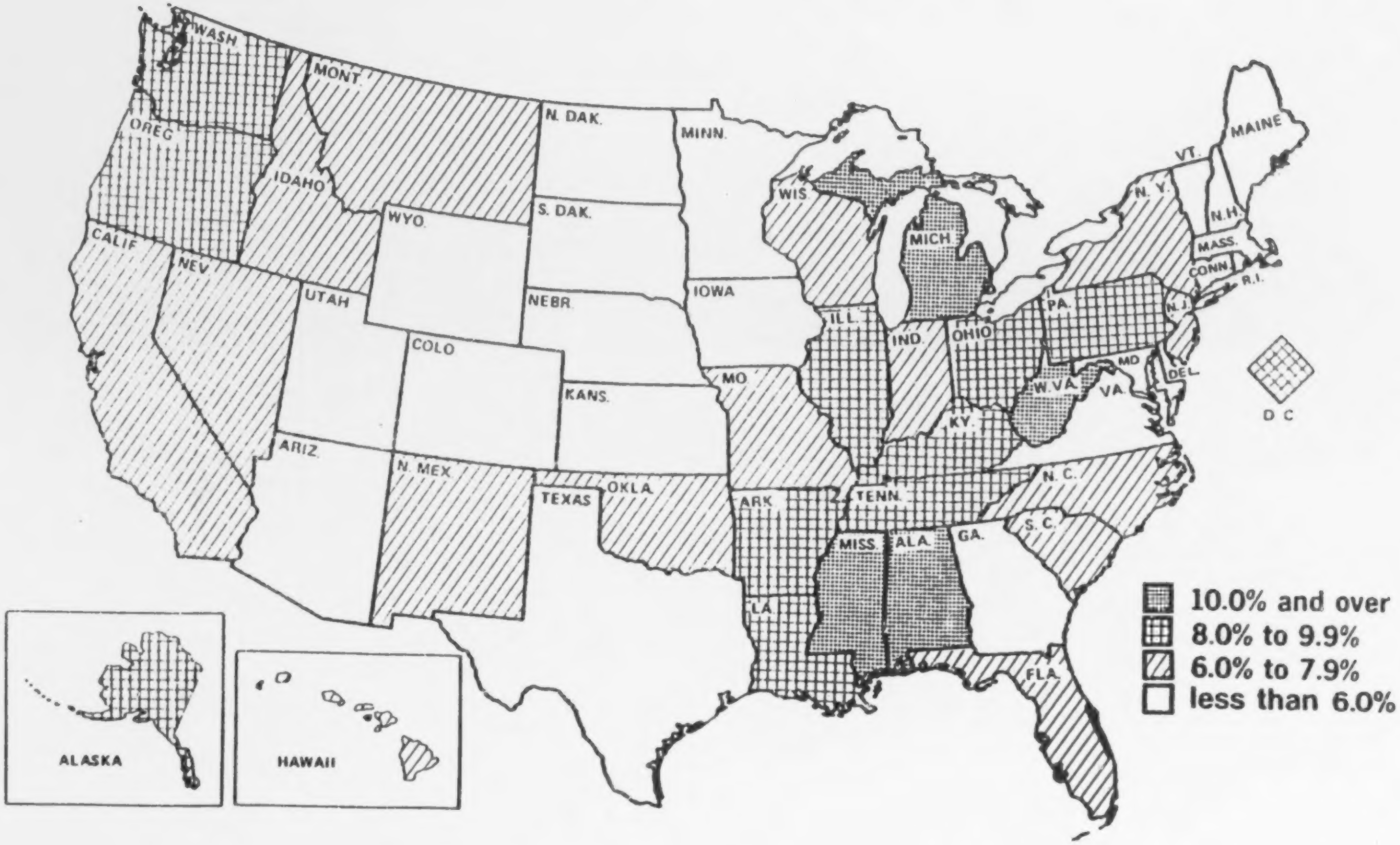
D. Unemployment Trust Fund Balance - The fund to which all required Unemployment Insurance Taxes are paid and from which all benefits to claimants are paid.

E. Applicants Available (New and Renewals) - The total number of different individuals who registered or renewed their applications for work at Job Service offices in the State.

F. Nonag Placements - A count of the number of times during the month that Job Service applicants were hired by nonfarm employers.

G. Nonag Job Openings - A count of new job openings received during the month by South Dakota Job Service offices from nonfarm employers.

Unemployment Rates by State, August 1984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ALASKA
HAWAII
10.0% and over
8.0% to 9.9%
6.0% to 7.9%
less than 6.0%

The Labor Market Information Center of the South Dakota Department of Labor collects, analyzes and publishes information concerning the economy, labor market and population characteristics. This information can be very important to economic developers; social and training program planners; business, education and government administrators.

LABOR MARKET INFORMATION AVAILABLE

DID YOU KNOW???

DID YOU KNOW IN SOUTH DAKOTA:

Nonfarm personal income in South Dakota increased 2.9 percent in the second quarter 1984 compared to the first quarter. This increase was the fifth highest in the nation, surpassed only by Minnesota and Georgia with 3.5 percent, Florida with 3.2 percent, and Vermont with 3.0 percent. Farm personal income declined 26.3 percent in the second quarter, causing an overall drop of 0.5 percent in total personal income. The large decline in farm personal income was caused by the phasing out of the Payment-In-Kind (PIK) Program. Payments to farmers from that program during the first quarter of 1984 caused farm personal income to increase 39.2 percent over the fourth quarter of 1983.

Source: U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, Bulletin 84-54.

DID YOU KNOW:

The following are recent publications available from the Superintendent of Documents, U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. 20402:

- 1982 Census of Governments, Finances of County Governments, Volume 4, No. 3 (GPO Stock No. 003-024-06063-3. Cost $7.00)
- 1982 Census of Governments, Finances of Municipal and Township Governments, Volume 4, No. 4 (GPO Stock No. 003-024-06065-5. Cost $7.50)

The reports include data on revenue, expenditure, debt, and financial assets for 1982 and previous years.

For this and other information contact:

THE LABOR MARKET INFORMATION CENTER
Box 1730
Aberdeen, SD 57401

Phone: (605) 622-2314

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South Dakota
Labor Bulletin

OCTOBER 1984

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RETAIL TRADE EMPLOYMENT - CHRISTMAS HOLIDAY TRENDS

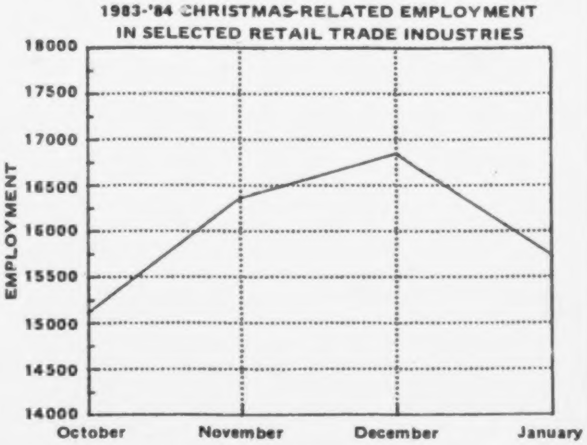
The 1984 Christmas holiday season has begun in South Dakota and will continue to build momentum and expectations during the month of December. This pinacle of the thriving fall retail season has an interesting effect on employment levels in certain sectors of South Dakota's economy, specifically on the retail trade industry. According to the Business Research Bureau of the University of South Dakota, retail sales during the November through December 1983 bi-monthly period were higher than any other bi-monthly period of the year.

The table below lists 13 sectors of the retail trade industry and actual changes in employment which occurred in 1983-'84 during the months October through January. Last year's Christmas season is representative of employment changes in previous years.

TABLE I
Christmas-Related Retail Trade Industries
1983-'84 Employment Levels in Selected Months

	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan
Retail Trade Stores				
Hardware	760	752	803	738
Nurseries, Lawn & Garden	169	158	158	84
Department	4327	4673	4803	4275
Variety	434	457	472	423
Grocery	6106	6244	6268	6171
Misc. Food	97	98	169	136
Mens & Boys Clothing	349	369	393	365
Womens Ready-to-Wear	1062	1070	1103	1058
Family Clothing	364	370	397	384
Drug	1339	1363	1414	1330
Jewelry	407	419	433	402
Hobby & Toy	77	81	96	75
Florists	306	311	339	291

A closer look clearly reveals the seasonality of employment demand. During the Christmas season, employment levels in these industries gradually increase, beginning in October and peaking in December. The exception is nurseries, whose employment increase during this time of year offsets a decrease from the fall and causes nursery employment to remain relatively stable until the end of the Christmas season. The end of the season is marked by the decrease in employment which occurs in January.


1983-'84 CHRISTMAS-RELATED EMPLOYMENT IN SELECTED RETAIL TRADE INDUSTRIES

SOURCE: South Dakota Department of Labor

The above graph indicates that the sharpest employment increase for these industries during this season is experienced between October and November when there is approximately an 8 percent jump. The growth between November and December is smaller but is an increase of over 11 percent above October's employment. The decrease which occurs in January is approximately 7 percent.

The Christmas holiday buying season has a positive impact on South Dakota's economy above and beyond the increased dollar sales in the retail trade industry. The increased employment during this time allows many individuals the opportunity to work. Some of these people may only desire to work part-time and only during this time of year. For others, it may mean increased hours, and for still others it may be an opportunity for a much-needed permanent full-time job.

Published Monthly by the South Dakota Department of Labor

SOUTH DAKOTA LABOR MARKET IN OCTOBER 1984

Nonagricultural wage and salary employment in South Dakota reached 241,700 in October 1984, up 3,500 or 1.5 percent over the October 1983 employment level of 238,200. With the exception of government employment which decreased 700, and only slight decreases in the transportation/public utilities and construction industries, every major industry in the state remained stable or posted an employment increase over one-year-ago levels.

Leading all industries in job growth was the trade industry, with the retail trade component adding 2,100 jobs to its payrolls in the year since October 1983. Manufacturing employment followed trade with an addition of 1,400 jobs, spurred mainly by the increase of 1,200 jobs in durable goods manufacturing. Nondurable goods manufacturing contributed 200 additional jobs to South Dakota's manufacturing industry during the previous 12 months.

The services industry, which made up 22.6 percent of nonfarm employment in the state in October 1984, posted an over-the-year employment gain of 500. This occurred despite decreased employment of 700 in the medical and health sector.

Finance/insurance/real estate, which continues to be a major growing industry in the state, added 400 jobs during the previous 12 month time span. Employment levels in the mining industry remained constant.

A review of month-to-month changes in nonfarm wage and salary employment reveals an increase of 600 workers from September to October 1984. With a clear display of seasonal employment changes, public and private employment moved in opposite directions. The major decreases in private employment occurred in those industries closely related to the traditional tourist season: retail trade decreased by 1,300 jobs and the hotels, amusements, personal and business sector of the services industry decreased by 1,000. The major increases in public employment took place in state and local educational institutions. An increase of 1,600 employees in state education and 1,300 in local education reflects schools throughout the State completing their hiring of staff, such as teacher's aides and work-study students.

South Dakota's October 1984 unemployment rate of 4.0 percent is a 0.2 percent improvement over the one-year-ago rate of 4.2 percent. The October 1984 rate was an increase over the 3.6 percent unemployment rate recorded in September. This increase from September to October is consistent with previous yearly trends. In six of the past ten years, the State's unemployment rate has increased from September to October. It has remained the same three of the other four years during this period. Only in 1980 did unemployment decrease from September to October when it declined from 4.5 percent to 4.4 percent.

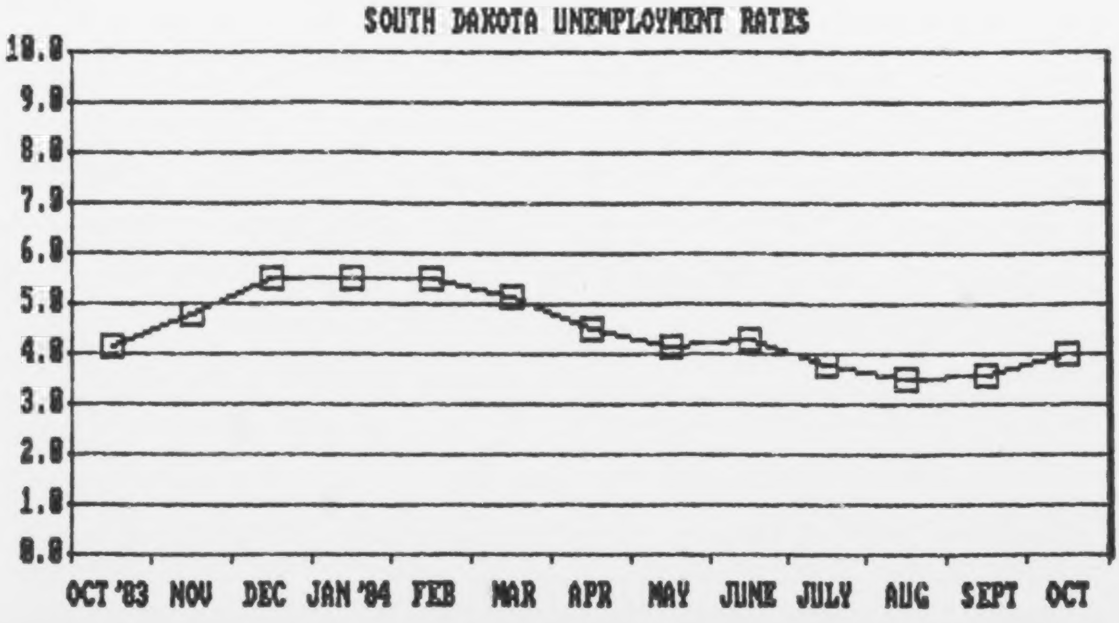

SOUTH DAKOTA UNEMPLOYMENT RATES

TABLE 1
LABOR FORCE / EMPLOYMENT / UNEMPLOYMENT

	October 1984 (1)				October 1983			
	Labor Force(2)	Employment	Unemployment	Rate	Labor Force(2)	Employment	Unemployment	Rate
United States	114,250,000	106,262,000	7,989,000	7.0 (3)	112,042,000	102,659,000	9,383,000	8.4 (3)
South Dakota	342,500	328,900	13,600	4.0	336,200	322,200	14,000	4.2
Sioux Falls MSA	67,833	65,640	2,193	3.2	67,406	64,957	2,449	3.6
Aurora	1,535	1,459	76	5.0	1,510	1,488	22	1.5
Beadle	9,074	8,708	366	4.0	8,809	8,421	388	4.4
Bennett	1,591	1,552	39	2.5	1,441	1,376	65	4.5
Bon Homme	3,605	3,439	166	4.6	3,482	3,366	116	3.3
Brookings	13,712	13,180	532	3.9	14,027	13,382	645	4.6
Brown	19,811	18,867	944	4.8	18,778	17,984	794	4.2
Brule	2,782	2,732	50	1.8	3,141	3,052	89	2.8
Buffalo	511	413	98	19.2	542	493	49	9.0
Butte	3,918	3,682	236	6.0	3,775	3,543	232	6.1
Campbell	798	787	11	1.4	886	839	47	5.3
Charles Mix	3,843	3,723	120	3.1	3,927	3,751	176	4.5
Clark	1,869	1,820	49	2.6	2,057	1,997	60	2.9
Clay	5,943	5,701	242	4.1	6,153	5,811	342	5.6
Codington	10,694	10,128	566	5.3	10,199	9,750	449	4.4
Corson	1,410	1,337	73	5.2	1,370	1,234	136	9.9
Custer	2,648	2,523	125	4.7	2,500	2,384	116	4.6
Davison	9,325	9,024	301	3.2	9,280	9,083	197	2.1
Day	3,147	2,997	150	4.8	3,004	2,917	87	2.9
Deuel	1,970	1,877	93	4.7	2,090	1,969	121	5.8
Dewey	1,900	1,770	130	6.8	2,041	1,874	167	8.2
Douglas	1,914	1,784	130	6.8	1,924	1,848	76	4.0
Edmunds	1,965	1,929	36	1.8	1,961	1,925	36	1.8
Fall River	3,384	3,231	153	4.5	3,379	3,216	163	4.8
Faulk	1,385	1,365	20	1.4	1,266	1,244	22	1.7
Grant	4,416	4,229	187	4.2	4,656	4,493	163	3.5
Gregory	2,585	2,513	72	2.8	2,545	2,500	45	1.8
Haakon	1,254	1,212	42	3.3	1,290	1,263	27	2.1
Hamlin	2,160	2,072	88	4.1	1,953	1,879	74	3.8
Hand	2,048	2,024	24	1.2	2,170	2,096	74	3.4
Hanson	1,022	1,006	16	1.6	1,178	1,109	69	5.9
Harding	702	695	7	1.0	665	652	13	2.0
Hughes	7,728	7,510	218	2.8	7,677	7,393	284	3.7
Hutchinson	4,346	4,180	166	3.8	4,340	4,246	94	2.2
Hyde	830	789	41	4.9	842	822	20	2.4
Jackson	1,231	1,202	29	2.4	1,109	1,051	58	5.2
Jerauld	1,220	1,207	13	1.1	1,238	1,216	22	1.8
Jones	602	571	31	5.1	676	643	33	4.9
Kingsbury	3,463	3,331	132	3.8	3,548	3,441	107	3.0
Lake	5,827	5,603	224	3.8	5,450	5,222	228	4.2
Lawrence	9,771	9,314	457	4.7	9,444	8,964	480	5.1
Lincoln	6,359	6,148	211	3.3	6,427	6,150	277	4.3
Lyman	1,403	1,359	44	3.1	1,475	1,392	83	5.6
McCook	2,792	2,711	81	2.9	3,004	2,901	103	3.4
McPherson	1,618	1,504	114	7.0	1,618	1,562	56	3.5
Marshall	2,201	2,012	189	8.6	2,003	1,925	78	3.9
Meade	6,360	6,085	275	4.3	1,160	5,847	313	5.1
Mellette	741	708	33	4.5	781	741	40	5.1
Miner	1,612	1,565	47	2.9	1,647	1,578	69	4.2
Minnehaha	67,833	65,640	2,193	3.2	67,406	64,957	2,449	3.6
Moody	3,944	3,634	310	7.9	3,821	3,535	286	7.5
Pennington	42,465	40,789	1,676	3.9	38,354	36,602	1,752	4.6
Perkins	2,203	2,117	86	3.9	2,194	2,160	34	1.5
Potter	1,860	1,801	59	3.2	1,817	1,770	47	2.6
Roberts	4,375	4,175	200	4.6	4,259	4,107	152	3.6
Sanborn	1,410	1,334	76	5.4	1,308	1,255	53	4.1
Shannon	3,148	2,903	245	7.8	2,886	2,567	319	11.1
Spink	3,636	3,527	109	3.0	3,724	3,577	147	3.9
Stanley	1,556	1,432	124	8.0	1,288	1,234	54	4.2
Sully	683	675	8	1.2	705	683	22	3.1
Todd	2,134	2,009	125	5.9	2,109	1,962	147	7.0
Tripp	3,097	3,058	39	1.3	3,268	3,128	140	4.3
Turner	3,893	3,739	154	4.0	4,190	4,032	158	3.8
Union	5,857	5,550	307	5.2	5,932	5,533	399	6.7
Walworth	2,950	2,843	107	3.6	2,934	2,851	83	2.8
Yankton	9,449	9,101	348	3.7	9,302	9,016	268	3.1
Ziebach	1,016	982	34	3.3	1,221	1,163	58	4.8

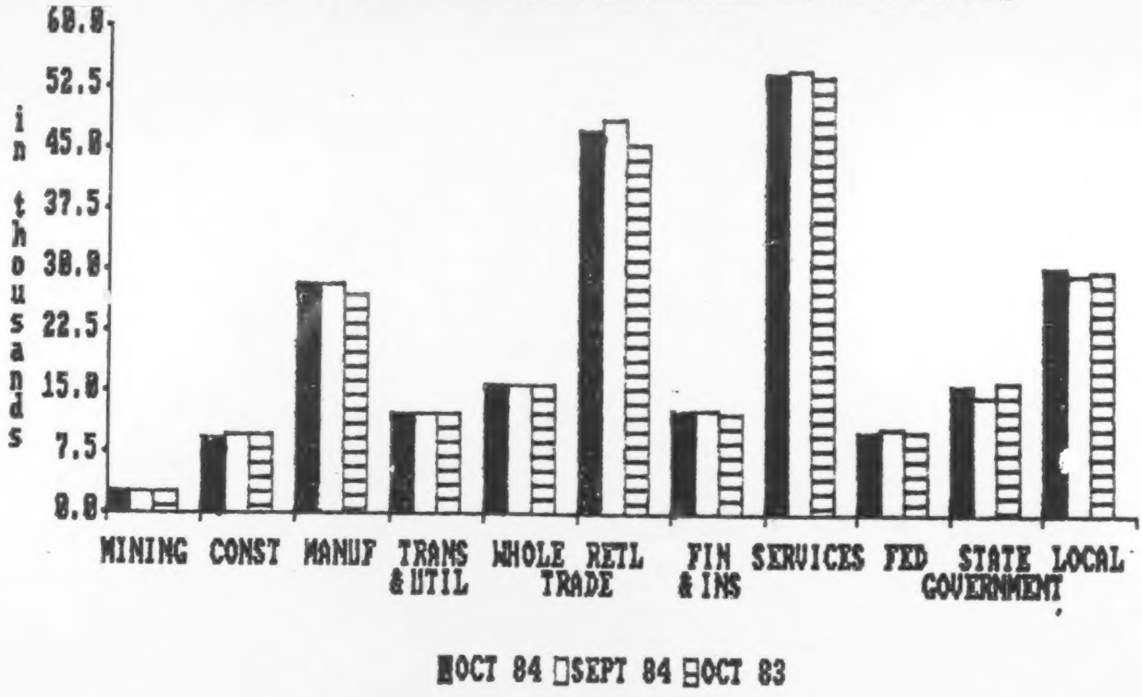
(1) Preliminary data subject to revision.

(2) Labor Force estimates include employed and unemployed civilians 16 years old and older by place of residence.

(3) The seasonally adjusted rates which were announced by the national government were 7.4 and 8.8. The data in this table are not seasonally adjusted.

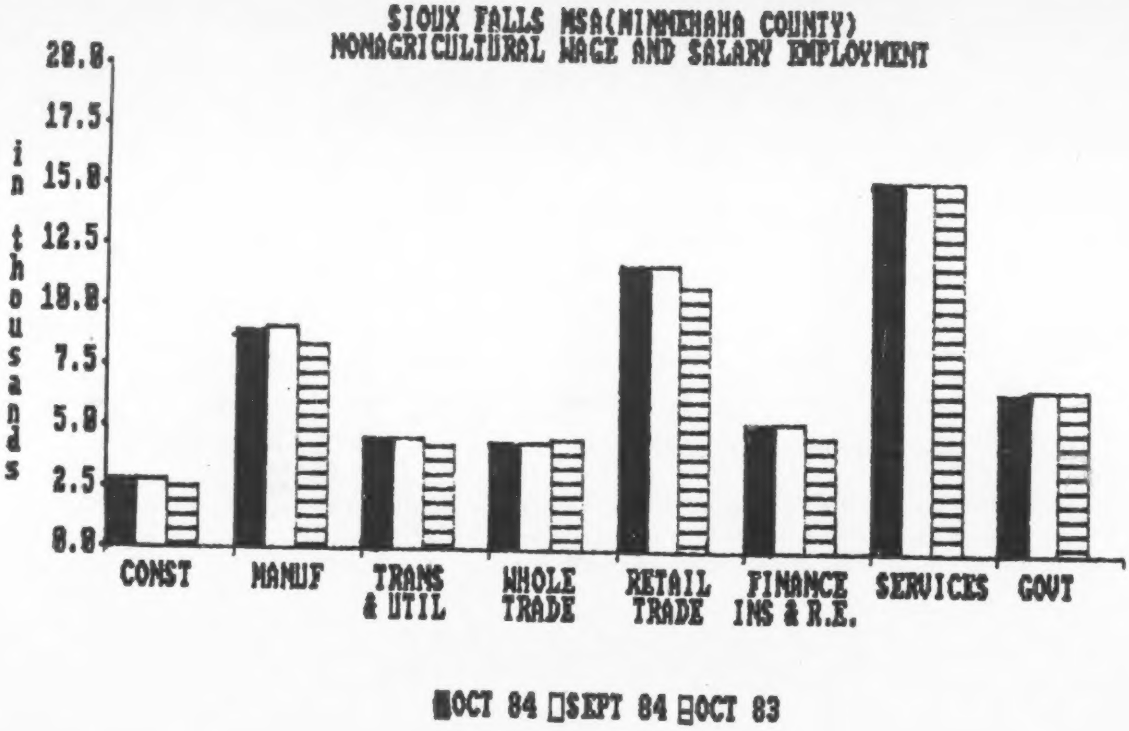
TABLE 2

SOUTH DAKOTA NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT



	Oct. 1984	Sept. 1984	Oct. 1983	Change From Last Month	Change From Last Year
TOTAL	241.7	241.1	238.2	.2	1.5
MINING	2.7	2.7	2.7	.0	.0
CONSTRUCTION	9.7	9.8	9.8	-1.0	-1.0
MANUFACTURING	28.4	28.4	27.0	.0	5.2
Durable Goods	15.2	15.3	14.0	-.7	8.6
Fabricated Metals & Machinery	9.8	9.8	8.8	.0	11.4
Nondurable Goods	13.2	13.1	13.0	.8	1.5
Food & Kindred Products	7.8	7.5	7.8	4.0	.0
Paper, Printing & Publishing	2.7	2.7	2.6	.0	3.8
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES	12.4	12.4	12.5	.0	-.8
Transportation	7.1	7.1	7.0	.0	1.4
Communication & Public Utilities	5.2	5.3	5.4	-1.9	-3.7
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE	63.9	65.1	61.8	-1.8	3.4
Wholesale Trade	16.3	16.2	16.2	.6	.6
Durable Goods	7.0	6.9	7.1	1.4	-1.4
Nondurable Goods	9.3	9.2	9.1	1.1	2.2
Retail Trade	47.6	48.9	45.5	-2.7	4.6
FINANCE, INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE	13.0	13.0	12.6	.0	3.2
SERVICES	54.6	55.0	54.1	-.7	.9
Hotels, Amuse., Pers. & Business	14.3	15.3	14.1	-6.5	1.4
Medical and Health	21.5	21.6	22.2	-.5	-3.2
Educational, Membership & Social	15.9	15.1	14.9	5.3	6.7
GOVERNMENT	57.0	54.8	57.7	4.0	-1.2
Federal	10.4	10.6	10.3	-1.9	1.0
State	16.1	14.6	16.5	10.3	-2.4
State Education	8.0	6.4	8.5	25.0	-5.9
Local	30.5	29.7	30.4	2.7	.3
Local Education	17.4	16.1	17.9	8.1	-2.8

TABLE 2 (Continued)



	Oct. 1984	Sept. 1984	Oct. 1983	Percent Change From	
				Last Month	Last Year
TOTAL................................	60.3	60.6	58.0	-.5	4.0
1/ MINING..............................	—	—	—	—	—
CONSTRUCTION	2.8	2.8	2.6	.0	7.7
MANUFACTURING........................	9.0	9.2	8.4	-2.2	7.1
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES..	4.6	4.7	4.4	-2.1	4.5
TRADE................................	16.3	16.5	15.6	-1.2	4.5
Wholesale Trade....................	4.5	4.5	4.6	.0	-2.2
Retail Trade.......................	11.8	11.9	11.0	-.8	7.3
FINANCE, INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE...	5.4	5.4	4.8	.0	12.5
SERVICES.............................	15.4	15.3	15.4	.7	.0
GOVERNMENT...........................	6.7	6.8	6.8	-1.5	-1.5

The figures in Table 2 include almost all nonfarm wage earners (full-time and part-time) but exclude the self-employed. They are derived from a monthly sample survey of South Dakota nonagricultural establishments and include workers on the payroll for the week including the 12th of the month. This table compares the current month's employment totals of the major industry groups to the totals of the previous month and year.

1/ Mining employment not published, employment less than 100 workers.

TABLE 3
HOURS AND EARNINGS PRODUCTION WORKERS*

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	OCT 1984	SEPT 1984	OCT 1983	OCT 1984	SEPT 1984	OCT 1983	OCT 1984	SEPT 1984	OCT 1983
South Dakota Statewide									
Manufacturing...............	$291.62	$306.59	$281.99	41.9	42.7	40.4	$6.96	$7.18	$6.98
Durable Goods.............	273.97	295.96	275.60	44.7	42.1	40.0	6.57	7.03	6.89
Nondurable Goods..........	314.81	320.60	289.57	42.2	43.5	40.9	7.46	7.37	7.08
Sioux Falls SMSA									
Manufacturing...............	327.56	320.62	301.53	46.2	46.4	43.7	7.09	6.91	6.90

*Average hours and earnings for production-related workers.

The figures in this table are for production-related workers in the manufacturing industry. The earnings estimates are based on gross pay before deductions and include pay for overtime, holidays, vacations, and sick leave. They exclude bonuses (unless earned and paid regularly each pay period).

TABLE 4
CONSUMER PRICE INDEX
ALL URBAN CONSUMERS

1967=100	SEPT. 1984	AUG. 1984	SEPT. 1983	Percent Change From Last Month	Percent Change From Last Year
All Items.............	314.5	313.0	301.8	0.5	4.2
Food & Beverages....	296.4	296.9	285.3	-0.2	3.9
Housing.............	341.4	339.5	326.4	0.6	4.6
Apparel.............	204.2	200.1	200.4	2.0	1.9
Transportation......	313.7	312.9	303.7	0.3	3.3
Medical Care........	383.1	381.9	361.2	0.3	6.1
Entertainment.......	257.3	256.4	247.5	0.4	4.0

The Consumer Price Index is a widely watched national indicator of inflation. It is a measure of change, over time, in the prices of goods and services in major expenditure groups typically purchased by urban consumers. It measures the change in prices by comparing what a sample "market basket" of goods and services costs today with what the same sample "market basket" cost at an earlier date.

TABLE 5
CHARACTERISTICS OF THE INSURED UNEMPLOYED[1] - STATEWIDE

	Number			Percent		
	OCT. 1984	SEPT. 1984	OCT. 1983	OCT. 1984	SEPT. 1984	OCT. 1983
Sex, Total	1,684	1,489	1,551	100.0	100.0	100.0
Male	763	732	861	45.3	49.2	55.5
Female	921	757	690	54.7	50.8	44.5
Race, Total	1,684	1,489	1,551	100.0	100.0	100.0
White	1,470	1,295	1,325	87.3	87.0	85.4
Nonwhite	214	194	226	12.7	13.0	14.6
Age, Total	1,684	1,489	1,551	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under 45	1,240	1,080	1,178	73.6	72.5	76.0
Over 45	444	409	373	26.4	27.5	24.0
[2] Industry, Total	1,684	1,489	1,551	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mining	12	14	25	.7	.9	1.6
Construction	145	113	141	8.6	7.6	9.1
Manufacturing	490	311	293	29.1	20.9	18.9
Transportation & Public Utilities	59	48	65	3.5	3.2	4.2
Trade	304	352	395	18.1	23.6	25.5
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	64	54	64	3.8	3.6	4.1
Services	454	432	394	27.0	29.0	25.4
Government	156	165	174	9.3	11.1	11.2
[2] Occupation, Total	1,684	1,489	1,551	100.0	100.0	100.0
Professional & Managerial	335	330	310	19.9	22.2	20.0
Clerical and Sales	388	391	376	23.0	26.3	24.2
Services	182	158	240	10.8	10.6	15.5
Processing	90	75	61	5.3	5.0	3.9
Machine Trade	75	54	66	4.5	3.6	4.3
Benchwork	239	131	104	14.2	8.8	6.7
Structural Work	247	235	234	14.7	15.8	15.1
Other	128	115	160	7.6	7.7	10.3
Duration of Current Unemployment						
Total	1,684	1,489	1,551	100.0	100.0	100.0
1-2 Weeks	429	337	388	25.5	22.6	25.0
3-4 Weeks	238	235	169	14.1	15.8	10.9
5-14 Weeks	663	599	590	39.4	40.2	38.0
15 Weeks & Over	354	318	404	21.0	21.4	26.0

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[1] The insured unemployed are those unemployed persons who had worked for employers covered by South Dakota's Unemployment Insurance Laws, and who are eligible for unemployment compensation.

[2] Refers to industry and occupation involvement prior to unemployment.

TABLE 6
SELECTED LABOR DEPARTMENT ACTIVITIES - STATEWIDE

	OCT. 1984	SEPT. 1984	OCT. 1983	Percent Change From Last Month	Percent Change From Last Year
UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE					
A. Initial Claims....................	2,337	1,342	1,636	74.1	42.8
B. Weeks Claimed.....................	8,203	5,982	6,143	37.1	33.5
C. Amount of Benefit Payments........	$505,121	$452,711	$435,484	11.6	16.0
D. Unemployment Trust Fund Balance...	$26,485,400	$23,913,100	$13,015,800	10.8	103.5
JOB SERVICE					
E. Applicants Available (New and Renewals).............	7,004	6,606	7,761	6.0	-9.8
F. Nonag Placements.................	4,174	4,212	3,776	-0.9	10.5
G. Nonag Job Openings...............	4,557	4,798	3,783	-5.0	20.5

The data in this table are taken from the records of the State unemployment insurance program and the State Job Service system.

A. Initial Claims - The total number of first claims for unemployment compensation.

B. Weeks Claimed - The total number of weeks for which claimants received compensation under the State Unemployment Insurance Program.

C. Amount of Benefit Payments - The total amount of money paid to claimants through our State Program.

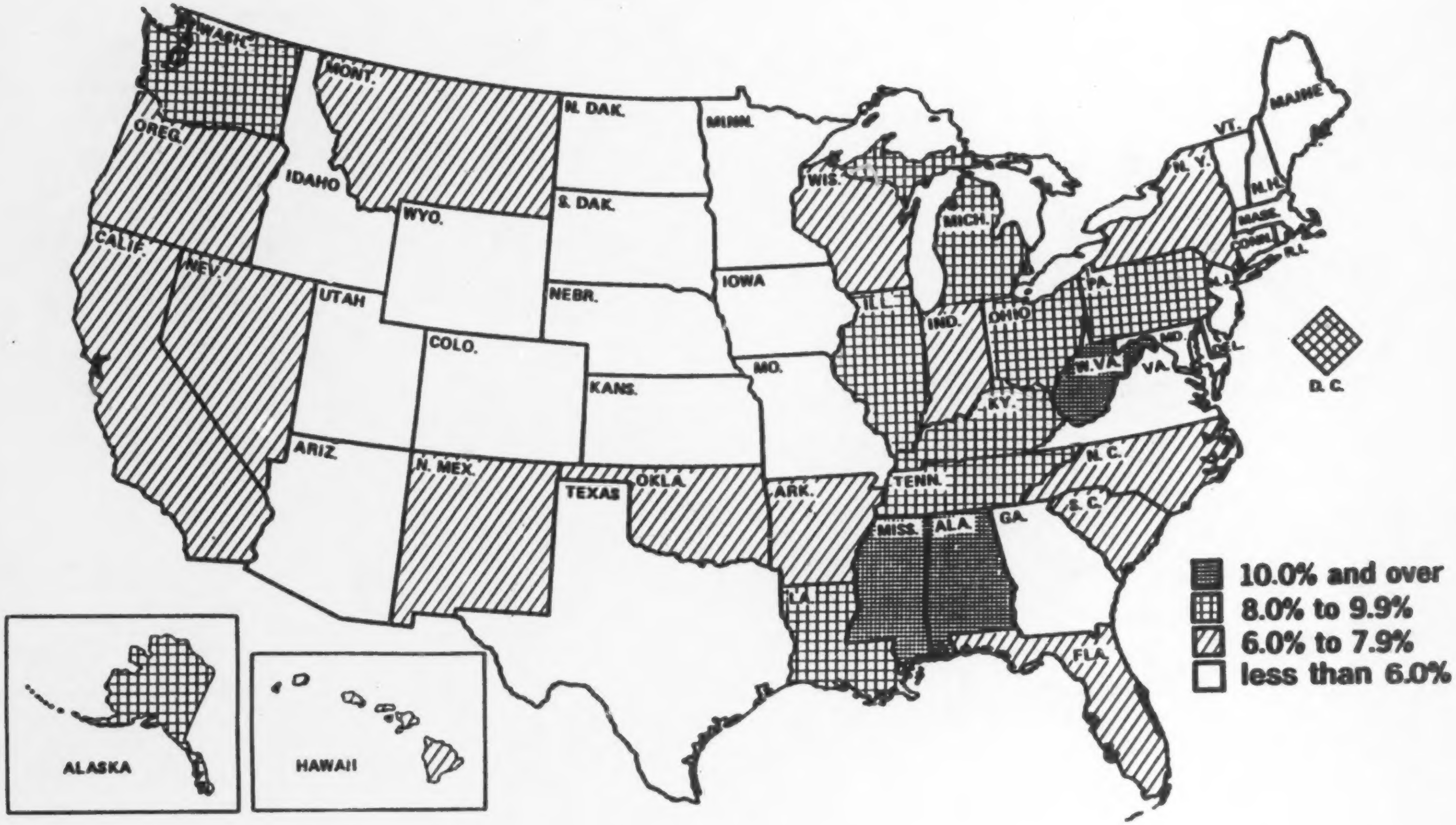
D. Unemployment Trust Fund Balance - The fund to which all required Unemployment Insurance Taxes are paid and from which all benefits to claimants are paid.

E. Applicants Available (New and Renewals) - The total number of different individuals who registered or renewed their applications for work at Job Service offices in the State.

F. Nonag Placements - A count of the number of times during the month that Job Service applicants were hired by nonfarm employers.

G. Nonag Job Openings - A count of new job openings received during the month by South Dakota Job Service offices from nonfarm employers.

Unemployment Rates by State, September 1984


WASH.
OREG.
CALIF.
NEV.
IDAHO
MONT.
WYO.
UTAH
COLO.
ARIZ.
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S. DAK.
NEBR.
KANS.
OKLA.
TEXAS
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PA.
N. J.
N. Y.
VT.
N. H.
MAINE
MASS.
CONN.
R.I.
D. C.
ALASKA
HAWAII
▦ 10.0% and over
⊞ 8.0% to 9.9%
▨ 6.0% to 7.9%
☐ less than 6.0%

The Labor Market Information Center of the South Dakota Department of Labor collects, analyzes and publishes information concerning the economy, labor market and population characteristics. This information can be very important to economic developers; social and training program planners; and business, education and government administrators.

LABOR MARKET INFORMATION AVAILABLE

DID YOU KNOW???

DID YOU KNOW IN SOUTH DAKOTA:

The Census of Agriculture provides a periodic statistical picture of South Dakota's farming, ranching, and related activities. It is the leading source of statistics about the nation's agriculture as well and the only source of consistent, comparable data about agriculture at the county, state and national levels. The following information is from the 1982 Census of Agriculture.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS SOLD IN SOUTH DAKOTA
1982 MARKET VALUE AND PERCENTAGE

All Farms	Value ($1,000)	Percent
Cattle and Calves	$1,062,228	42.9
Sheep, Lambs, and Wool	31,188	1.3
Hogs and Pigs	313,321	12.6
Other Livestock Products	16,643	0.7
Poultry and Poultry Products	28,518	1.2
Dairy Products	181,630	7.3
Grains	780,868	31.5
Hay, Silage, and Field Seeds	49,255	2.0
Nursery and Greenhouse Products	8,020	0.3
Other Crops	5,253	0.2
TOTAL	$2,476,924	100.0%

The 1982 South Dakota Census of Agriculture shows that large operations continue to dominate sales and production.

- Only 2.0 percent of farms in the state sold 500 or more head of cattle and calves, but this accounted for 28.4 percent of all the cattle sold.
- Farms selling 500 or more head of hogs totaled 16.0 percent of the farms selling hogs, but captured 58.2 percent of the total hogs sold.
- Farms with 10,000 or more hens and pullets comprised only 1.3 percent of producers, but had 67.1 percent of the inventories.

Source: 1982 Census of Agriculture, Preliminary Report, South Dakota, U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

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South Dakota Labor Bulletin

NOVEMBER 1984

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TOP GROWTH OCCUPATIONS TO 1990

Employment growth is expected to occur in most South Dakota occupations during the 1980s, according to Labor Market Information Center estimates. Grouping these occupations into broad homogeneous categories shows the types of occupations in which this growth is expected to take place. Employment of service workers and laborers in the state is projected to increase by about 17 percent, or 10,675 people. Employment in the category of professional, technical and related work and in the category of clerical work is also expected to grow by approximately 17 percent with employment growth of 8025 and 7475 respectively. Projections also indicate that employment in managerial and executive positions is expected to increase by 15 percent, adding about 4525 people. Craft and related occupations are expected to grow 14 percent or about 3920 people. Operative and semi-skilled employment, which includes metal working, packaging, and textile occupations is projected to expand by 12 percent, or 3585 additional people in the 1980s. Sales employment is projected to grow by 11 percent, adding 2,345 people.

The broad occupational groups listed above contain many occupations. The occupations in these groups that are expected to have the highest percentage employment growth and those that are expected to add the greatest number of new employees are outlined below.

TABLE I
HIGHEST GROWTH OCCUPATIONS BY PERCENTAGE OF NEW EMPLOYEES TO 1990

Occupations	Percent Change	Employment Growth
Computer Specialist	81.8	504
Stock and Bond Sales Agents	65.5	108
Log and Lumber Inspecting	52.9	9
Grain Milling	50.0	4
Furniture Finishing	45.5	5
Shoe Repair	32.9	27
Accounting	31.6	681
Social Scientist	31.3	87
Tailoring	29.4	45
Printing Trade Crafts	29.1	195

The 10 occupations in Table I are projected to experience the greatest percentage growth throughout the 1980s. However, they will not necessarily be responsible for the greatest number of new jobs. For example, even though employment in grain milling occupations will increase by approximately 50 percent, this translates into only 4 new openings.

An analysis of the high percentage growth occupations also reveals that they are related to a single industry in seven out of the ten occupations. For example, increases in log and lumber inspecting occupations will only occur in the lumber and wood products industry.

In comparison to the percentage increases, the occupations that are expected to provide the largest number of new jobs (Table II) cross several industry lines. For example, miscellaneous clerical occupations can be found in the logging industry as well as most other major industries in the state.

Table II below shows the 10 occupations that are

TABLE II
HIGHEST GROWTH OCCUPATIONS BY NUMBER OF NEW EMPLOYEES TO 1990

Occupations	Percent Change	Employment Growth
Miscellaneous Clerical	14.5	4,821
Miscellaneous Managers and Proprietors	17.4	4,191
Food Service	18.7	4,123
Miscellaneous Operatives	19.5	2,099
Stenographers, Secretaries, Typists	21.9	1,918
Miscellaneous Sales	10.4	1,887
Laborers, Excluding Farm	13.8	1,848
Cleaning Service Work	18.9	1,559
Health Service	26.7	1,508
Construction Craft Work	15.6	1,437

Published Monthly by the South Dakota Department of Labor

expected to create the most new jobs to 1990.

The general occupational groups and the specific occupations reviewed here are expected to experience the greatest employment increases in terms of both percentage change and in the number of new employees through 1990. Many other occupations, although not listed here, will also contribute to South Dakota's future employment growth.

SOUTH DAKOTA LABOR MARKET IN NOVEMBER 1984

Nonagricultural wage and salary employment in the state increased by 4,600 workers between November 1983 and November 1984, a 1.9 percent increase. This raised South Dakota's total nonagricultural employment to 241,600 in November of 1984. Five of the eight major industries in the state posted employment gains during this period.

The wholesale and retail trade industry had the largest employment increase with a net addition of 1,900 jobs. Retail trade accounted for the majority of the increase.

Manufacturing employment in the state increased 3.7 percent, or 1,000 jobs over November 1983 levels. The bulk of this increase occurred in durable goods manufacturing.

The state's services industry had an over-the-year employment gain of 800. Government employment increased by 700 during the same time mainly because poll workers were hired by local governments for the presidential election in 1984.

Finance/insurance/real estate posted an increase of 300 jobs or 2.4 percent for the one year period. During this same time, the mining industry, the construction industry, and the industry which comprises transportation and public utilities experienced slight employment declines of 100 jobs each.

A review of October to November 1984 figures shows traditional seasonal winter employment decreases in several major industries. The construction industry noted a decline of 600 jobs as cold weather slowed building efforts. The services industry, specifically the hotels/amusement/personal and business sector, also showed a seasonal decline. Wholesale and retail trade industry employment showed a slight decline of 200 jobs.

The finance/insurance/real estate industry posted a 200 job increase from October to November 1984. Government employment also rose, but the increase was mainly due to the presidential' election poll workers employed by local government.

The November 1984 unemployment rate of 4.1 percent was a decrease of 0.7 percent from the 4.8 percent rate recorded one year earlier. The November 1984 rate was a slight increase over the October 1984 unemployment rate of 4.0 percent.

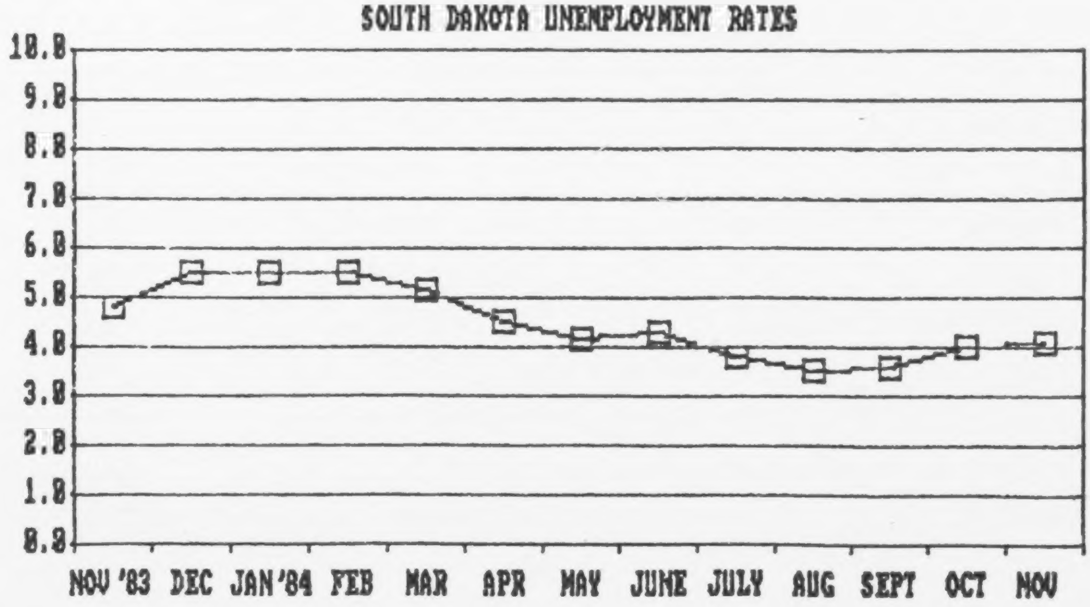


TABLE 1
LABOR FORCE / EMPLOYMENT / UNEMPLOYMENT

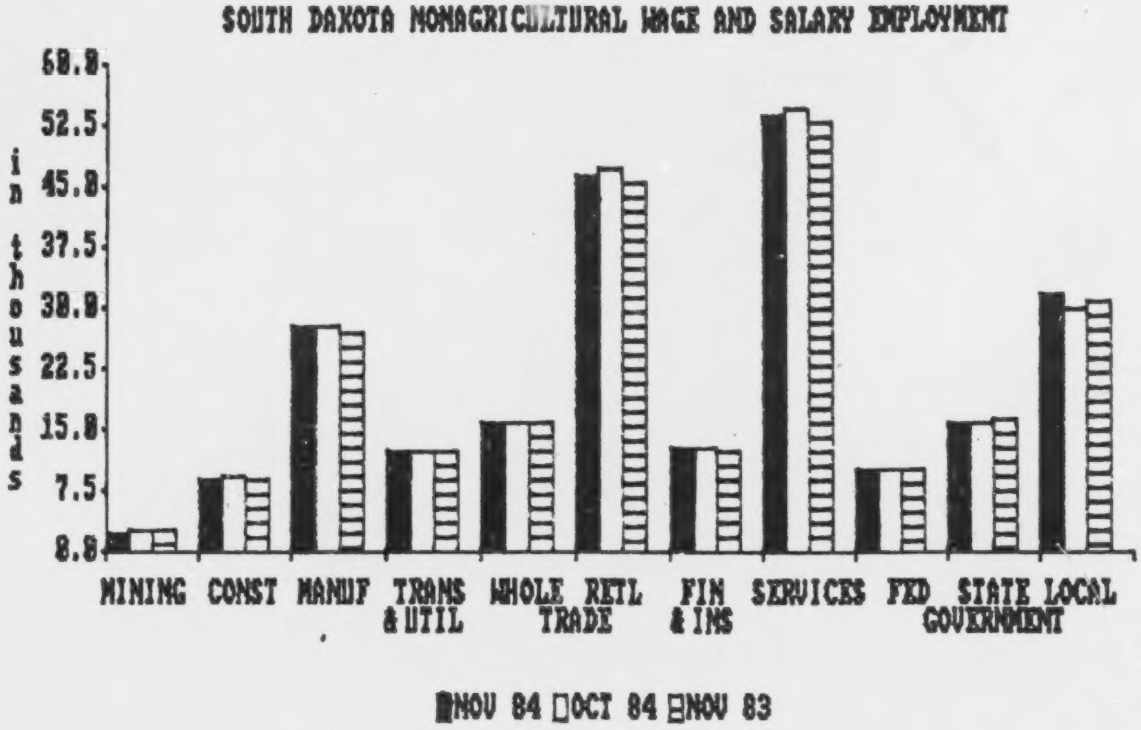
	November 1984 (1)				November 1983			
	Labor Force(2)	Employment	Unemployment	Rate	Labor Force(2)	Employment	Unemployment	Rate
United States	114,115,000	106,246,000	7,869,000	6.9 (3)	112,147,000	103,018,000	9,129,000	8.1 (3)
South Dakota	334,500	321,000	13,700	4.1	327,700	312,000	15,700	4.8
Sioux Falls MSA	67,393	65,688	1,705	2.5	67,717	64,802	2,915	4.3
Aurora	1,374	1,348	26	1.9	1,408	1,381	27	1.9
Beadle	9,342	9,000	342	3.7	8,752	8,389	363	4.1
Bennett	1,206	1,177	29	2.4	1,376	1,321	55	4.0
Bon Homme	3,667	3,474	193	5.3	3,392	3,200	192	5.7
Brookings	14,130	13,075	1,055	7.5	13,715	12,894	821	6.0
Brown	19,562	18,732	830	4.2	18,787	17,789	998	5.3
Brule	2,721	2,643	78	2.9	3,090	2,961	129	4.2
Buffalo	528	423	105	19.9	507	466	41	8.1
Butte	3,612	3,503	109	3.0	3,498	3,389	109	3.1
Campbell	731	710	21	2.9	790	759	31	3.9
Charles Mix	3,695	3,577	118	3.2	3,688	3,526	162	4.4
Clark	1,656	1,590	66	4.0	1,963	1,837	126	6.4
Clay	5,491	5,295	196	3.6	5,978	5,712	266	4.4
Codington	10,517	9,677	840	8.0	10,143	9,560	583	5.7
Corson	1,244	1,166	78	6.3	1,278	1,140	138	10.8
Custer	2,395	2,299	96	4.0	2,344	2,223	121	5.2
Davison	9,393	9,109	284	3.0	9,410	9,018	392	4.2
Day	2,930	2,797	133	4.5	2,907	2,749	158	5.4
Deuel	1,817	1,678	139	7.6	1,955	1,790	165	8.4
Dewey	1,761	1,639	122	6.9	1,962	1,805	157	8.0
Douglas	1,668	1,629	39	2.3	1,770	1,704	66	3.7
Edmunds	1,878	1,825	53	2.8	1,884	1,811	73	3.9
Fall River	3,357	3,253	104	3.1	3,246	3,082	164	5.1
Faulk	1,286	1,268	18	1.4	1,173	1,146	27	2.3
Grant	4,360	4,149	211	4.8	4,449	4,270	179	4.0
Gregory	2,409	2,370	39	1.6	2,550	2,347	203	8.0
Haakon	1,175	1,156	19	1.6	1,238	1,211	27	2.2
Hamlin	2,164	2,015	149	6.9	1,899	1,754	145	7.6
Hand	1,919	1,844	75	3.9	2,056	1,947	109	5.3
Hanson	1,009	938	71	7.0	1,071	1,008	63	5.9
Harding	665	660	5	0.8	704	636	68	9.7
Hughes	7,909	7,650	259	3.3	7,610	7,300	310	4.1
Hutchinson	4,133	3,984	149	3.6	4,148	3,969	179	4.3
Hyde	733	714	19	2.6	794	777	17	2.1
Jackson	1,202	1,137	65	5.4	997	942	55	5.5
Jerauld	1,135	1,122	13	1.1	1,150	1,131	19	1.7
Jones	554	531	23	4.2	604	575	29	4.8
Kingsbury	3,365	3,256	109	3.2	3,345	3,166	179	5.4
Lake	5,567	5,321	246	4.4	5,197	4,974	223	4.3
Lawrence	9,627	9,133	494	5.1	9,307	8,850	457	4.9
Lincoln	6,283	6,043	240	3.8	6,202	5,960	242	3.9
Lyman	1,347	1,292	55	4.1	1,372	1,285	87	6.3
McCook	2,790	2,500	290	10.4	2,831	2,669	162	5.7
McPherson	1,445	1,419	26	1.8	1,484	1,411	73	4.9
Marshall	1,867	1,771	96	5.1	1,878	1,774	104	5.5
Meade	6,168	5,926	242	3.9	6,023	5,740	283	4.7
Mellette	694	642	52	7.5	733	692	41	5.6
Miner	1,746	1,618	128	7.3	1,504	1,475	29	1.9
Minnehaha	67,393	65,688	1,705	2.5	67,717	64,802	2,915	4.3
Moody	3,570	3,366	204	5.7	3,414	3,342	72	2.1
Pennington	42,485	41,031	1,454	3.4	37,550	35,816	1,734	4.6
Perkins	2,060	2,024	36	1.7	2,114	2,042	72	3.4
Potter	1,766	1,687	79	4.5	1,738	1,668	70	4.0
Roberts	4,215	3,975	240	5.7	4,024	3,820	204	5.1
Sanborn	1,218	1,179	39	3.2	1,234	1,166	68	5.5
Shannon	2,801	2,589	212	7.6	2,773	2,477	296	10.7
Spink	3,455	3,309	146	4.2	3,680	3,484	196	5.3
Stanley	1,368	1,297	71	5.2	1,239	1,171	68	5.5
Sully	618	610	8	1.3	633	618	15	2.4
Todd	2,070	1,965	105	5.1	2,035	1,907	128	6.3
Tripp	2,833	2,695	138	4.9	3,121	2,937	184	5.9
Turner	3,746	3,597	149	4.0	3,964	3,763	201	5.1
Union	5,267	4,969	298	5.7	5,264	4,932	332	6.3
Walworth	2,861	2,793	68	2.4	2,879	2,697	182	6.3
Yankton	9,529	9,125	404	4.2	9,016	8,709	307	3.4
Ziebach	1,041	984	57	5.5	1,148	1,104	44	3.8

(1) Preliminary data subject to revision.

(2) Labor Force estimates include employed and unemployed civilians 16 years old and older by place of residence.

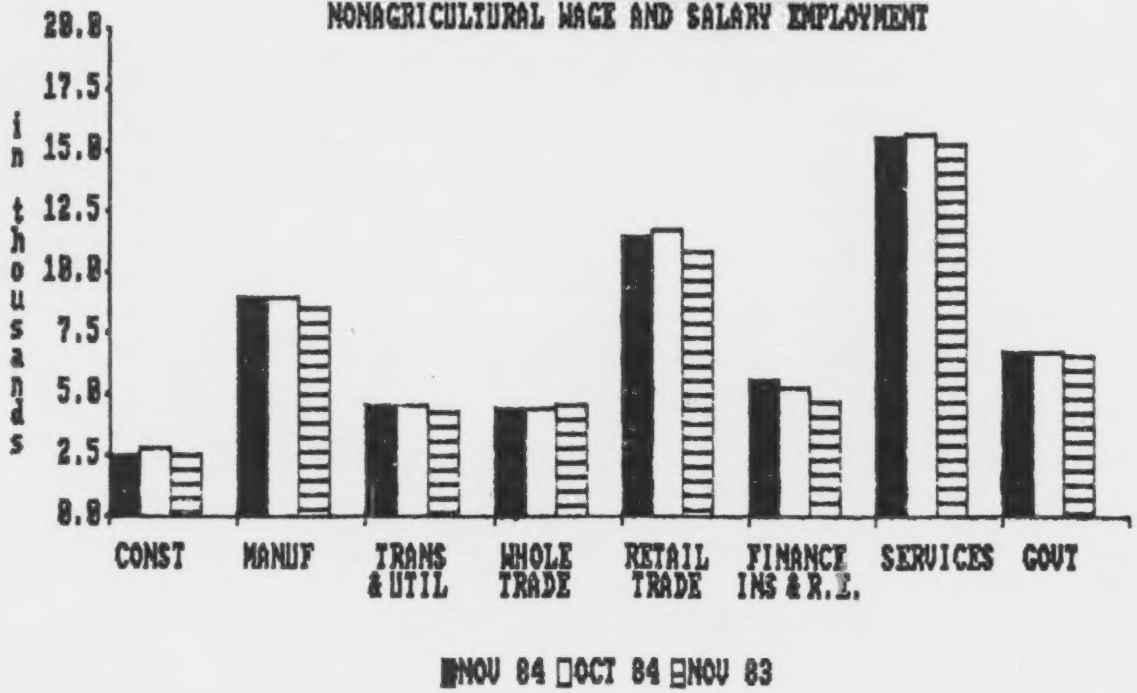
(3) The seasonally adjusted rates which were announced by the national government were 7.2 and 8.4. The data in this table are not seasonally adjusted.

TABLE 2



	NOV 1984	OCT 1984	NOV 1983	Percent Change From Last Month	Percent Change From Last Year
TOTAL	241.6	241.5	237.0	.0	1.9
MINING..............................	2.6	2.7	2.7	-3.7	-3.7
CONSTRUCTION........................	9.1	9.7	9.2	-6.2	-1.1
MANUFACTURING.......................	28.0	28.2	27.0	-.7	3.7
Durable Goods.....................	14.9	15.1	13.8	-1.3	8.0
Fabricated Metals & Machinery...	9.5	9.6	8.9	-1.0	6.7
Nondurable Goods..................	13.1	13.2	13.2	-.8	-.8
Food & Kindred Products.........	7.7	7.7	7.8	.0	-1.3
Paper, Printing & Publishing....	2.8	2.7	2.6	3.7	7.7
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES.	12.4	12.4	12.5	.0	-.8
Transportation....................	7.1	7.2	7.0	-1.4	1.4
Communication & Public Utilities..	5.3	5.3	5.4	.0	-1.9
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE..........	63.6	63.8	61.7	-.3	3.1
Wholesale Trade...................	16.2	16.2	16.2	.0	.0
Durable Goods...................	6.8	7.0	7.1	-2.9	-4.2
Nondurable Goods................	9.3	9.3	9.1	.0	2.2
Retail Trade......................	47.5	47.6	45.5	-.2	4.4
FINANCE, INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE..	13.0	12.8	12.7	1.6	2.4
SERVICES............................	54.1	54.9	53.3	-1.5	1.5
Hotels, Amuse., Pers. & Business..	13.5	14.3	13.6	-5.6	-.7
Medical and Health................	21.4	21.6	22.1	-.9	-3.2
Educational, Membership & Social..	16.3	16.1	14.8	1.2	10.1
GOVERNMENT..........................	58.7	57.0	58.0	3.0	1.2
Federal...........................	10.4	10.4	10.2	.0	2.0
State.............................	16.2	16.1	16.6	.6	-2.4
State Education.................	8.2	8.0	8.6	2.5	-4.7
Local.............................	32.1*	30.4	31.2	5.6	2.9
Local Education.................	17.5	17.4	18.3	.6	-4.4

TABLE 2 (Continued)



	NOV 1984	OCT 1984	NOV 1983	Percent Change From Last Month	Percent Change From Last Year
TOTAL...............................	60.5	60.9	58.1	-.7	4.1
1/ MINING...............................	—	—	—	—	—
CONSTRUCTION	2.6	2.8	2.5	-7.1	4.0
MANUFACTURING........................	9.1	9.0	8.6	1.1	5.8
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES..	4.6	4.7	4.4	-2.1	4.5
TRADE................................	16.0	16.3	15.7	-1.8	1.9
Wholesale Trade....................	4.5	4.5	4.7	.0	-4.3
Retail Trade.......................	11.5	11.8	11.0	-2.5	4.5
FINANCE, INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE...	5.6	5.4	4.8	3.7	16.7
SERVICES............................	15.7	15.8	15.3	-.6	2.6
GOVERNMENT..........................	6.9	6.9	6.7	.0	3.0

The figures in Table 2 include almost all nonfarm wage earners (full-time and part-time) but exclude the self-employed. They are derived from a monthly sample survey of South Dakota nonagricultural establishments and include workers on the payroll for the week including the 12th of the month. This table compares the current month's employment totals of the major industry groups to the totals of the previous month and year.

1/ Mining employment not published, employment less than 100 workers.

TABLE 3
HOURS AND EARNINGS PRODUCTION WORKERS*

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	NOV 1984	OCT 1984	NOV 1983	NOV 1984	OCT 1984	NOV 1983	NOV 1984	OCT 1984	NOV 1983
South Dakota Statewide									
Manufacturing...............	$307.82	$305.28	$299.48	42.4	42.4	42.6	$ 7.26	$ 7.20	$ 7.03
Durable Goods............	291.51	297.08	277.14	41.0	42.5	40.4	7.11	6.99	6.86
Nondurable Goods..........	325.74	315.88	326.61	43.9	42.4	45.3	7.42	7.45	7.21
Sioux Falls SMSA									
Manufacturing...............	332.51	328.27	337.56	48.4	46.3	48.5	6.87	7.09	6.96

*Average hours and earnings for production-related workers.

The figures in this table are for production-related workers in the manufacturing industry. The earnings estimates are based on gross pay before deductions and include pay for overtime, holidays, vacations, and sick leave. They exclude bonuses (unless earned and paid regularly each pay period).

TABLE 4
CONSUMER PRICE INDEX
ALL URBAN CONSUMERS

	OCT 1984	SEPT 1984	OCT 1983	Percent Change From Last Month	Percent Change From Last Year
1967=100					
All Items.............	315.3	314.5	302.6	0.3	4.2
Food & Beverages....	296.6	296.4	285.7	0.1	3.8
Housing.............	341.2	341.4	326.8	-0.1	4.4
Apparel.............	205.7	204.2	200.7	0.7	2.5
Transportation......	315.5	313.7	305.0	0.6	3.4
Medical Care........	385.5	383.1	362.9	0.6	6.2
Entertainment.......	258.3	257.3	249.1	0.4	3.7

The Consumer Price Index is a widely watched national indicator of inflation. It is a measure of change, over time, in the prices of goods and services in major expenditure groups typically purchased by urban consumers. It measures the change in prices by comparing what a sample "market basket" of goods and services costs today with what the same sample "market basket" cost at an earlier date.

TABLE 5
CHARACTERISTICS OF THE INSURED UNEMPLOYED[1] - STATEWIDE

	Number			Percent		
	NOV 1984	OCT 1984	NOV 1983	NOV 1984	OCT 1984	NOV 1983
Sex, Total..................................	2,101	1,684	1 860	100.0	100.0	100.0
Male..................................	1,042	763	1 191	49.6	45.3	64.0
Female..................................	1,059	921	669	50.4	54.7	36.0
Race, Total..................................	2,101	1,684	1 860	100.0	100.0	100.0
White..................................	1,877	1,470	1 630	89.3	87.3	87.6
Nonwhite..................................	224	214	230	10.7	12.7	12.4
Age, Total..................................	2,101	1,684	1 860	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under 45..................................	1,519	1,240	1 446	72.3	73.6	77.7
Over 45..................................	582	444	414	27.7	26.4	22.3
[2] Industry, Total..................................	2,101	1,684	1 860	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mining..................................	28	12	26	1.3	.7	1.4
Construction..................................	248	145	202	11.8	8.6	10.9
Manufacturing..................................	701	490	345	33.4	29.1	18.5
Transportation & Public Utilities.........	82	59	83	3.9	3.5	4.5
Trade..................................	358	304	498	17.0	18.1	26.8
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate..........	64	64	54	3.0	3.8	2.9
Services..................................	476	454	477	22.7	27.0	25.6
Government..................................	144	156	175	6.9	9.3	9.4
[2] Occupation, Total..................................	2,101	1,684	1 860	100.0	100.0	100.0
Professional & Managerial.................	293	335	316	13.9	19.9	17.0
Clerical and Sales........................	394	388	374	18.8	23.0	20.1
Services..................................	239	182	294	11.1	10.8	15.8
Processing..................................	75	90	73	3.6	5.3	3.9
Machine Trade..................................	103	75	85	4.9	4.5	4.6
Benchwork..................................	388	239	91	18.5	14.2	4.9
Structural Work..................................	388	247	383	18.5	14.7	20.6
Other..................................	221	128	244	10.5	7.6	13.1
Duration of Current Unemployment Total..................................	2,101	1,684	1 860	100.0	100.0	100.0
1-2 Weeks..................................	441	429	358	21.0	25.5	19.2
3-4 Weeks..................................	321	238	244	15.3	14.1	13.1
5-14 Weeks..................................	879	663	762	41.6	39.4	41.0
15 Weeks & Over..................................	460	354	496	21.9	21.0	26.7

[1] The insured unemployed are those unemployed persons who had worked for employers covered by South Dakota's Unemployment Insurance Laws, and who are eligible for unemployment compensation.

[2] Refers to industry and occupation involvement prior to unemployment.

TABLE 6
SELECTED LABOR DEPARTMENT ACTIVITIES - STATEWIDE

				Percent Change From	
	NOV 1984	OCT 1984	NOV 1983	Last Month	Last Year
UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE					
A. Initial Claims....................	2,443	2,337	2,552	4.5	-4.3
B. Weeks Claimed.....................	8,631	8,203	8,973	5.2	-3.8
C. Amount of Benefit Payments........	$816,803	$505,121	$517,672	61.7	57.8
D. Unemployment Trust Fund Balance...	$27,124,100	$26,485,400	$15,346,600	2.4	76.7
JOB SERVICE					
E. Applicants Available (New and Renewals)............	6,864	7,004	7,309	-2.0	-6.1
F. Nonag Placements.................	3,142	4,174	3,469	-24.7	-9.4
G. Nonag Job Openings...............	3,477	4,557	2,849	-23.7	22.0

The data in this table are taken from the records of the State unemployment insurance program and the State Job Service system.

A. Initial Claims - The total number of first claims for unemployment compensation.

B. Weeks Claimed - The total number of weeks for which claimants received compensation under the State Unemployment Insurance Program.

C. Amount of Benefit Payments - The total amount of money paid to claimants through our State Program.

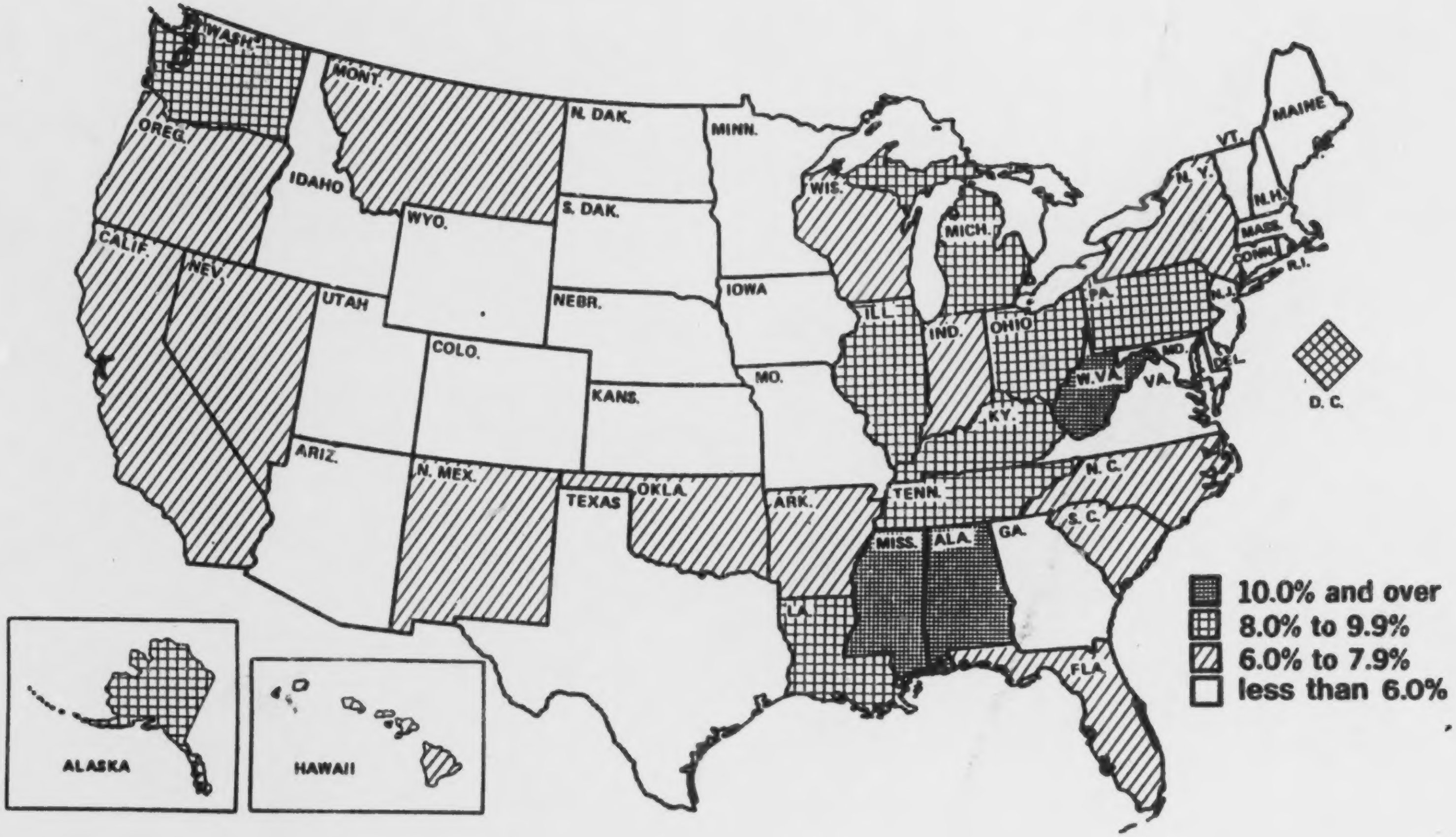
D. Unemployment Trust Fund Balance - The fund to which all required Unemployment Insurance Taxes are paid and from which all benefits to claimants are paid.

E. Applicants Available (New and Renewals) - The total number of different individuals who registered or renewed their applications for work at Job Service offices in the State.

F. Nonag Placements - A count of the number of times during the month that Job Service applicants were hired by nonfarm employers.

G. Nonag Job Openings - A count of new job openings received during the month by South Dakota Job Service offices from nonfarm employers.

Unemployment Rates by State, September 1984


WASH.
OREG.
CALIF.
NEV.
IDAHO
MONT.
WYO.
UTAH
ARIZ.
COLO.
N. MEX.
N. DAK.
S. DAK.
NEBR.
KANS.
OKLA.
TEXAS
MINN.
IOWA
MO.
ARK.
LA.
WIS.
ILL.
MICH.
IND.
OHIO
KY.
TENN.
MISS.
ALA.
GA.
FLA.
S. C.
N. C.
VA.
W. VA.
MD.
DEL.
PA.
N. J.
N. Y.
VT.
N. H.
MAINE
MASS.
CONN.
R. I.
D. C.
ALASKA
HAWAII
▦ 10.0% and over
▦ 8.0% to 9.9%
▨ 6.0% to 7.9%
☐ less than 6.0%

The Labor Market Information Center of the South Dakota Department of Labor collects, analyzes and publishes information concerning the economy, labor market and population characteristics. This information can be very important to economic developers; social and training program planners; business, education and government administrators.

LABOR MARKET INFORMATION AVAILABLE

DID YOU KNOW???

DID YOU KNOW IN SOUTH DAKOTA:

Wholesalers in South Dakota reported sales of $4.9 billion by 1,803 establishments in 1982, an increase of 43 percent since 1977, according to a Census of Wholesale Trade report released by the Bureau of the Census, U.S. Department of Commerce. The report contains statistics for 82 classifications of wholesalers, and has separate data for merchant wholesalers, manufacturers' sales branches and offices, and agents and brokers who sell or buy goods for others. The following facts are taken from this report.

- The 1982 payroll of all wholesalers in the state amounted to $226 million, compared to $162 million in 1977.
- There were 15,964 paid employees (full and part-time) engaged in wholesale trade in the state as of mid-March 1982.
- Sales by farm-products raw material wholesalers in 1982 accounted for 65 percent of the state's total sales by all wholesalers. Other leading wholesale kind-of-business groups in 1982 were machinery, equipment, and supplies wholesalers, with 15 percent; and petroleum and petroleum products wholesalers with 13 percent.
- For 1982, sales for all wholesalers in the state averaged $2.7 million per establishment.
- Sales per employee for all wholesalers in the state averaged $304 thousand.
- Minnehaha County led all counties in the state accounting for 31 percent of sales by wholesalers. Ranked by volume of sales, Minnehaha, Pennington, Yankton, Brown and Brookings counties made up the top five counties and accounted for over 50 percent of all sales.

Source: 1982 Census of Wholesale Trade South Dakota, WC82-A-42, U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

For this and other information contact:

THE LABOR MARKET INFORMATION CENTER
Box 1730
Aberdeen, SD 57401

Phone: (605) 622-2314

S 7355-1

South Dakota
Labor Bulletin

DECEMBER 1984 PUBLISHED JANUARY 1985

Economic Progress in 1984

The economic recovery which began the last half of 1983 continued in 1984. The 4.0 percent employment growth which occurred in 1984 was a marked improvement over the 1.2 percent employment growth posted in 1983. Now that the state is a little over one month into 1985, it is a good opportunity to take a look at the specific industries that contributed the addition of 9,300 workers to South Dakota's nonagricultural wage and salary payrolls in 1984. The data used in this report are employment annual averages for 1984 as indicators of the state's overall economic progress.

Services--Expand 7.0 Percent in 1984

Services employment continued its steady growth during 1984. With a growth rate of 7.0 percent and an addition of 3,800 jobs, this diverse industry is becoming an increasingly important part of South Dakota's economy. In 1983, it added 1,300 jobs and grew at a rate of 2.5 percent.

In 1984, the services industry made up approximately 24.0 percent of total nonfarm employment and employed 58,000 people. Most of the services expansion was centered in the educational/membership/social and hotels/amusements/personal/business sectors.

Manufacturing--Employment Increases

Manufacturing employment posted a growth rate of 10.4 percent, added 2,700 jobs and averaged 28,600 jobs during 1984. This increase was spurred mainly by increased production demands in the state's durable goods industries. This may have been sparked by the national trend of rising sales of new homes, autos and household appliances during 1984. This particular sector of the manufacturing industry was affected positively by the upswing in the business cycle in 1984.

Wholesale and Retail Trade Continued Growth

The trade industry in South Dakota employed about 26 percent of the total nonfarm workforce in 1984--more people than any other single industry in the state. This industry grew at a 3.2 percent rate and added 2,000 jobs. Annual average employment in the trade industry was 64,500 in 1984.

The retail sector contributed the bulk of the growth with an addition of 1,900 jobs. This 4.1 percent growth compared to a -0.2 percent rate last year and a loss of 100 jobs. The 1984 figures are a good indication that consumer spending, which has a significant impact on the retail trade industry, was good.

Finance/Insurance/Real Estate--Adds 700 To Payrolls

The finance/insurance/real estate industry turned in a 5.6 percent growth rate in 1984. The additional 700 jobs brought annual average employment in this industry to 13,100.

Construction--Builds Up Employment Totals

Construction employment was up 6.0 percent in 1984, marking the second straight yearly increase after four years of decline. In 1983, employment increased by 100 jobs while 1984 added 500. This improvement was the result of lower interest rates and increased consumer confidence, which in turn spurred an increase in new home building and industrial construction, particularly in urban areas.

Mining--Industry Remains Stable

Annual average employment in the mining industry in South Dakota has been stable for many years, and 1984 was no exception. On an annual average basis, mining employed 2,600 workers during 1984, the same number as were employed in 1983.

Transportation and Public Utilities

The transportation and public utilities industry experienced an annual average decrease in employment from 1983 to 1984. The transportation sector actually increased its employment by 100; however, the public utilities sector, which includes the communications sector, suffered decreased employment of 400. The decline in communication's employment was caused by increased competition and automation in the telephone industry.

Published Monthly by the South Dakota Department of Labor

Summary of 1984

Nonagricultural wage and salary employment in 1984 followed 1983's upward trend. The number of nonfarm employees in South Dakota rose by about 9,300 during the year. This compared to an increase of 2,800 in 1983 and a decrease of nearly 6,000 in 1982.

Overall, South Dakota's employment changes were highlighted by impressive gains in services, manufacturing, trade and in the industry which consists of finance/insurance/real estate.

Construction in South Dakota appears to be gaining strength and recovering some of its employment losses which occurred in the early 1980's.

The year 1984 was a good chapter in South Dakota's employment history. The increased employment provided the stimulus for lower joblessness and may have been the extra boost the state needed to surpass previous year's employment highs. As we look back at 1984, we can look ahead to 1985 with confidence.

SOUTH DAKOTA'S 1984 ANNUAL AVERAGE NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY

	1983	1984	Percentage Change
TOTAL	235.3	244.6	4.0
MINING	2.6	2.6	0.0
CONSTRUCTION	8.4	8.9	6.0
MANUFACTURING	25.9	28.6	10.4
Durable Goods	13.2	15.7	18.9
Fabricated Metals & Machinery	8.3	10.3	24.1
Nondurable Goods	12.7	12.9	1.6
Food & Kindred Products	7.7	7.7	0.0
Paper, Printing & Publishing	2.5	2.6	4.0
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES	12.3	12.0	-2.4
Transportation	6.9	7.0	1.4
Communication & Public Utilities	5.4	5.0	-7.4
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE	62.5	64.5	3.2
Wholesale Trade	16.2	16.4	1.2
Durable Goods	7.1	7.1	0.0
Nondurable Goods	9.1	9.2	1.1
Retail Trade	46.3	48.2	4.1
FINANCE, INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE	12.4	13.1	5.6
SERVICES	54.2	58.0	7.0
Hotels, Amuse., Pers. & Business	14.1	15.0	6.4
Medical and Health	22.2	22.5	1.4
Educational, Membership & Social	14.9	17.3	16.1
GOVERNMENT	56.9	57.0	0.2
Federal	10.3	10.3	0.0
State	16.0	15.8	-1.2
State Education	7.5	7.3	-2.7
Local	30.6	30.8	0.7
Local Education	17.2	17.0	-1.2

NEW REPORT IS PUBLISHED

The first South Dakota Occupational Wage Information report has been published. This replaces the South Dakota Entry Wage Survey last published in July 1983. The new report gives the average wages offered by employers listing job openings with South Dakota Job Service offices during the months April through December 1984. A statewide average wage is shown for each opening along with average wages listed for the nine largest Job Service offices. The wages listed with the remaining offices are combined into one average. This publication is available upon request from the Labor Market Information Center at the address shown on the last page of this Labor Bulletin.

SOUTH DAKOTA LABOR MARKET IN DECEMBER 1984

Nonagricultural wage and salary employment in the state increased by 3,700 workers between December 1983 and December 1984. This was a 1.6 percent increase and brought South Dakota's total nonfarm employment to 238,300. Although not all industries in South Dakota shared in this upward movement, only government posted an over-the-year decline, with a decrease of 200.

The retail sector of wholesale and retail trade displayed an employment gain of 1,600 workers. This increase led all industries in job growth during the 12 month period ending Decmeber 1984.

Manufacturing employment showed an increase from December to December of 1,200 workers, and the services industry posted an employment increase of 900. The increased manufacturing employment was centered in the durable goods sector while the services employment growth took place in the educational/membership/social sector. This sector includes a wide variety of organizations and services such as educational and social services--church related schools and child day care services, as well as membership organizations which include Y's and other athletic sports and recreation associations.

Employment in the finance/insurance/real estate industry increased by 300 when compared to one year-ago. This industry continues to grow in South Dakota. Employment in the remaining three industries, transportation/public utilities, construction and mining, all remained constant when compared to December 1983 figures.

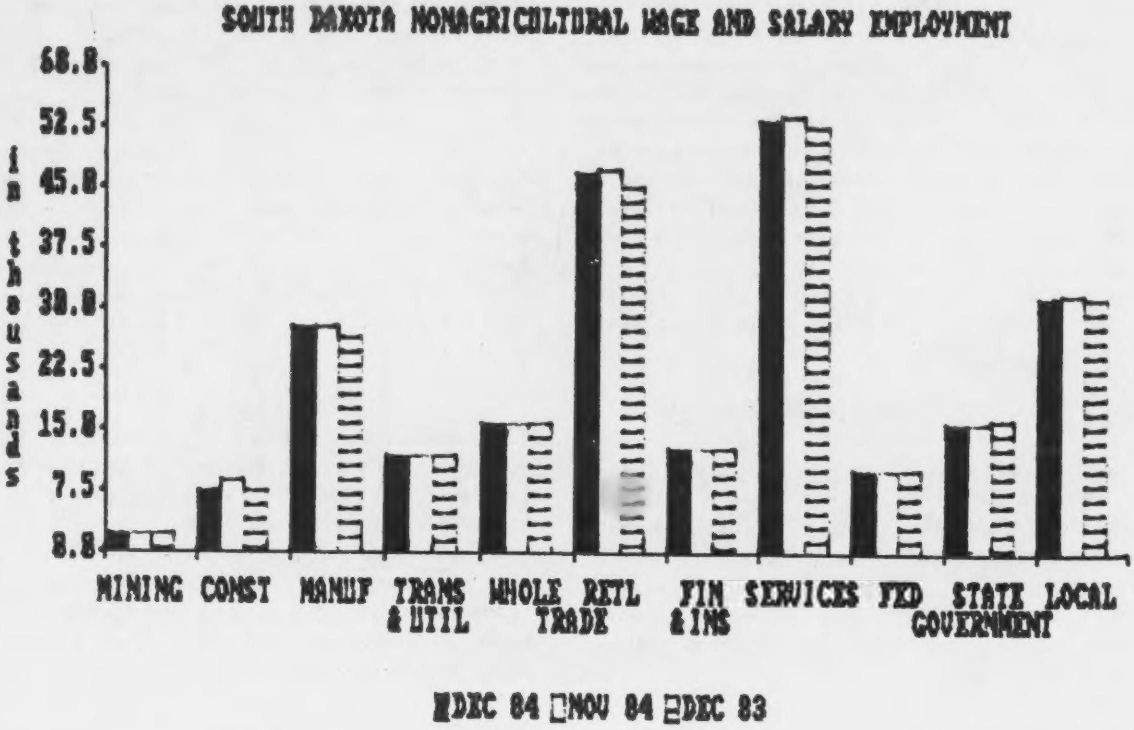
A month-to-month review shows that South Dakota's nonfarm employment was clearly affected by the seasonal downtrend which occurs between November and December each year. A decrease has taken place every year for the past 10 years during this time, with the exception of 1975 when employment increased by 300 workers.

The construction industry dropped 1,300 jobs and manufacturing noted a decline of 300 from November to December 1984. The manufacturing decrease occurred in the food and kindred products sector of nondurable goods manufacturing. This was due mainly to the completion of poultry processing in expectation of Thanksgiving and Christmas turkey sales. The wholesale and retail trade industry also experienced decreased employment as did the services industry. The seasonal decline in services employment was contained totally in the hotels/amusement/personal/business sector.

The November to December decline in government employment was located in the local sector. However, this was a return to normal after deleting the presidential poll workers, who were added to the payrolls for a short time in November.

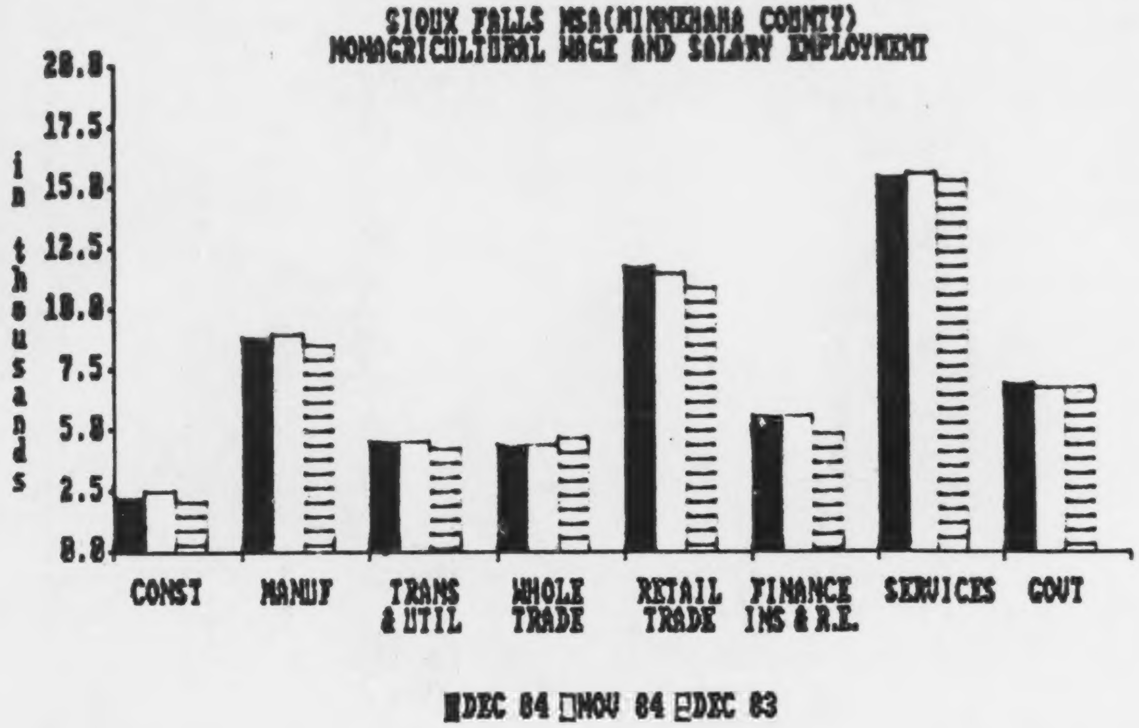
South Dakota's December unemployment rate rose to 4.7 percent in December. Although, the rate was 0.6 percent higher than in November, it was still below the preceding year when 5.5 percent of the labor force was out of work. Jobless South Dakotans numbered 15,600 in December 1984 compared to 17,000 unemployed one year earlier.

TABLE 1



				Percent Change From	
	DEC 1984	NOV 1984	DEC 1983	Last Month	Last Year
TOTAL	238.3	241.8	234.6	-1.4	1.6
MINING	2.6	2.6	2.6	.0	.0
CONSTRUCTION	7.7	9.0	7.7	-14.4	.0
MANUFACTURING	27.8	28.1	26.6	-1.1	4.5
Durable Goods	14.9	14.9	13.6	.0	9.6
Fabricated Metals & Machinery	9.6	9.5	8.9	1.1	7.9
Nondurable Goods	12.9	13.2	13.0	-2.3	-.8
Food & Kindred Products	7.4	7.7	7.7	-3.9	-3.9
Paper, Printing & Publishing	2.8	2.8	2.6	.0	7.7
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES	12.3	12.3	12.3	.0	.0
Transportation	7.1	7.1	6.9	.0	2.9
Communication & Public Utilities	5.2	5.2	5.4	.0	-3.7
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE	63.1	63.7	61.6	-.9	2.4
Wholesale Trade	16.1	16.3	16.2	-1.2	-.6
Durable Goods	6.8	6.9	7.0	-1.4	-2.9
Nondurable Goods	9.2	9.4	9.2	-2.1	.0
Retail Trade	47.0	47.4	45.4	-.8	3.5
FINANCE, INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE	13.1	13.1	12.8	.0	2.3
SERVICES	53.6	54.1	52.7	-.9	1.7
Hotels, Amuse., Pers. & Business	13.1	13.6	13.2	-3.7	-.8
Medical and Health	21.4	21.4	21.7	.0	-1.4
Educational, Membership & Social	16.3	16.2	14.9	.6	9.4
GOVERNMENT	58.1	58.8	58.3	-1.2	-.3
Federal	10.5	10.4	10.2	1.0	2.9
State	16.2	16.2	16.5	.0	-1.8
State Education	8.2	8.2	8.5	.0	-3.5
Local	31.4	32.2	31.6	-2.5	-.6
Local Education	17.9	17.6	18.6	1.7	-3.8

TABLE 1 (Continued)



	DEC 1984	NOV 1984	DEC 1983	Percent Change From Last Month	Percent Change From Last Year
TOTAL..............................	60.4	60.6	57.9	-.3	4.3
1/ MINING..............................	—	—	—	—	—
CONSTRUCTION	2.3	2.6	2.2	-11.5	4.5
MANUFACTURING........................	8.9	9.1	8.6	-2.2	3.5
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES..	4.6	4.6	4.4	.0	4.5
TRADE................................	16.4	16.1	15.8	1.9	3.8
Wholesale Trade....................	4.5	4.5	4.8	.0	-6.2
Retail Trade.......................	11.9	11.6	11.0	2.6	8.2
FINANCE, INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE...	5.7	5.6	4.9	1.8	16.3
SERVICES.............................	15.5	15.7	15.3	-1.3	1.3
GOVERNMENT...........................	7.0	6.9	6.8	1.4	2.9

The figures in Table 1 include almost all nonfarm wage earners (full-time and part-time) but exclude the self-employed. They are derived from a monthly sample survey of South Dakota nonagricultural establishments and include workers on the payroll for the week including the 12th of the month. This table compares the current month's employment totals of the major industry groups to the totals of the previous month and year.

1/ Mining employment not published, employment less than 100 workers.

TABLE 2
LABOR FORCE / EMPLOYMENT / UNEMPLOYMENT

	DECEMBER 1984 (1)				DECEMBER 1983			
	Labor Force(2)	Employment	Unemployment	Rate	Labor Force(2)	Employment	Unemployment	Rate
United States	114,028,000	106,049,000	7,978,000	7.0 (3)	111,795,000	102,803,000	8,992,000	8.0 (3)
South Dakota	332,200	316,500	15,600	4.7	324,900	307,100	17,800	5.5
Sioux Falls MSA	68,210	65,398	2,812	4.1	67,487	64,435	3,052	4.5
Aurora	1,371	1,305	66	4.8	1,401	1,344	57	4.1
Beadle	9,296	8,948	348	3.7	8,600	8,155	445	5.2
Bennett	1,179	1,146	33	2.8	1,361	1,305	56	4.1
Bon Homme	3,568	3,385	183	5.1	3,294	3,129	165	5.0
Brookings	13,927	13,220	707	5.1	13,432	12,731	701	5.2
Brown	19,265	18,338	927	4.8	18,830	17,720	1,110	5.9
Brule	2,650	2,583	67	2.5	2,970	2,831	139	4.7
Buffalo	527	422	105	19.9	473	442	31	6.6
Butte	3,537	3,421	116	3.3	3,531	3,314	217	6.1
Campbell	775	691	84	10.8	810	730	80	9.9
Charles Mix	3,614	3,449	165	4.6	3,645	3,435	210	5.8
Clark	1,598	1,531	67	4.2	1,916	1,756	160	8.4
Clay	5,761	5,463	298	5.2	6,032	5,704	328	5.4
Codington	10,062	9,531	531	5.3	10,204	9,320	884	8.7
Corson	1,287	1,211	76	5.9	1,248	1,128	120	9.6
Custer	2,435	2,288	147	6.0	2,311	2,165	146	6.3
Davison	9,369	9,035	334	3.6	9,104	8,791	313	3.4
Day	3,007	2,767	240	8.0	2,893	2,679	214	7.4
Deuel	1,806	1,637	169	9.4	1,859	1,663	196	10.5
Dewey	1,716	1,596	120	7.0	1,940	1,787	153	7.9
Douglas	1,684	1,609	75	4.5	1,720	1,656	64	3.7
Edmunds	1,898	1,787	111	5.8	1,884	1,776	108	5.7
Fall River	3,276	3,165	111	3.4	3,201	3,052	149	4.7
Faulk	1,437	1,226	211	14.7	1,167	1,111	56	4.8
Grant	4,365	4,129	236	5.4	4,469	4,240	229	5.1
Gregory	2,352	2,296	56	2.4	2,450	2,316	134	5.5
Haakon	1,154	1,134	20	1.7	1,229	1,191	38	3.1
Hamlin	2,089	1,983	106	5.1	1,746	1,611	135	7.7
Hand	1,852	1,771	81	4.4	1,985	1,902	83	4.2
Hanson	972	906	66	6.8	1,021	971	50	4.9
Harding	657	652	5	0.8	621	605	16	2.6
Hughes	7,897	7,605	292	3.7	7,690	7,318	372	4.8
Hutchinson	4,061	3,922	139	3.4	4,053	3,909	144	3.6
Hyde	735	702	33	4.5	822	742	80	9.7
Jackson	1,180	1,105	75	6.4	1,011	919	92	9.1
Jerauld	1,100	1,088	12	1.1	1,138	1,110	28	2.5
Jones	519	478	41	7.9	606	542	64	10.6
Kingsbury	3,353	3,186	167	5.0	3,289	3,128	161	4.9
Lake	5,445	5,186	259	4.8	5,076	4,779	297	5.9
Lawrence	9,327	8,932	395	4.2	9,329	8,825	504	5.4
Lincoln	6,234	5,919	315	5.1	6,195	5,919	276	4.5
Lyman	1,308	1,244	64	4.9	1,356	1,269	87	6.4
McCook	2,599	2,452	147	5.7	2,795	2,625	170	6.1
McPherson	1,423	1,378	45	3.2	1,423	1,362	61	4.3
Marshall	1,925	1,770	155	8.1	1,867	1,714	153	8.2
Meade	5,984	5,714	270	4.5	5,887	5,559	328	5.6
Mellette	667	612	55	8.2	747	678	69	9.2
Miner	1,680	1,575	105	6.3	1,504	1,422	82	5.5
Minnehaha	68,210	65,398	2,812	4.1	67,487	64,435	3,052	4.5
Moody	3,497	3,305	192	5.5	3,826	3,293	533	13.9
Pennington	42,387	40,685	1,702	4.0	37,394	35,519	1,875	5.0
Perkins	2,057	2,002	55	2.7	1,989	1,954	35	1.8
Potter	1,705	1,660	45	2.6	1,756	1,662	94	5.4
Roberts	4,004	3,696	308	7.7	3,823	3,535	288	7.5
Sanborn	1,209	1,137	72	6.0	1,223	1,143	80	6.5
Shannon	2,682	2,468	214	8.0	2,845	2,557	288	10.1
Spink	3,344	3,238	106	3.2	3,424	3,301	123	3.6
Stanley	1,258	1,164	94	7.5	1,306	1,230	76	5.8
Sully	630	585	45	7.1	612	576	36	5.9
Todd	2,026	1,907	119	5.9	2,074	1,930	144	6.9
Tripp	2,759	2,670	89	3.2	2,955	2,844	111	3.8
Turner	3,670	3,497	173	4.7	3,897	3,699	198	5.1
Union	5,245	4,891	354	6.7	5,221	4,836	385	7.4
Walworth	2,933	2,794	139	4.7	2,713	2,546	167	6.2
Yankton	9,638	9,021	617	6.4	9,125	8,616	509	5.6
Ziebach	984	932	52	5.3	1,132	1,094	38	3.4

(1) Preliminary data subject to revision.

(2) Labor Force estimates include employed and unemployed civilians 16 years old and older by place of residence.

(3) The seasonally adjusted rates which were announced by the national government were 7.2 and 8.2. The data in this table are not seasonally adjusted.

TABLE 3

HOURS AND EARNINGS PRODUCTION WORKERS*

	Average Weekly Earnings DEC 1984	Average Weekly Earnings NOV 1984	Average Weekly Earnings DEC 1983	Average Weekly Hours DEC 1984	Average Weekly Hours NOV 1984	Average Weekly Hours DEC 1983	Average Hourly Earnings DEC 1984	Average Hourly Earnings NOV 1984	Average Hourly Earnings DEC 1983
South Dakota Statewide									
Manufacturing...............	$ 314.76	$ 308.00	$ 293.51	43.0	42.6	42.6	$ 7.32	$ 7.23	$ 6.89
Durable Goods.............	303.45	291.99	282.08	42.5	41.3	43.0	7.14	7.07	6.56
Nondurable Goods..........	329.06	326.34	305.95	43.7	44.1	42.2	7.53	7.40	7.25
Sioux Falls SMSA									
Manufacturing...............	328.30	332.51	304.88	46.9	48.4	45.1	7.00	6.87	6.76

*Average hours and earnings for production-related workers.

The figures in this table are for production-related workers in the manufacturing industry. The earnings estimates are based on gross pay before deductions and include pay for overtime, holidays, vacations, and sick leave. They exclude bonuses (unless earned and paid regularly each pay period).

TABLE 4

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

ALL URBAN CONSUMERS

1967=100	NOV 1984	OCT 1984	NOV 1983	Percent Change From Last Month	Percent Change From Last Year
All Items............	315.3	315.3	303.1	0.0	4.0
Food & Beverages....	296.3	296.6	285.3	-0.1	3.9
Housing.............	340.9	341.2	327.0	-0.1	4.3
Apparel.............	205.2	205.7	200.7	-0.2	2.2
Transportation......	316.1	315.5	306.3	0.2	3.2
Medical Care........	387.5	385.5	364.9	0.5	6.2
Entertainment.......	259.0	258.3	249.5	0.3	3.8

The Consumer Price Index is a widely watched national indicator of inflation. It is a measure of change, over time, in the prices of goods and services in major expenditure groups typically purchased by urban consumers. It measures the change in prices by comparing what a sample "market basket" of goods and services costs today with what the same sample "market basket" cost at an earlier date.

TABLE 5
CHARACTERISTICS OF THE INSURED UNEMPLOYED[1] - STATEWIDE

	Number			Percent		
	DEC 1984	NOV 1984	DEC 1983	DEC 1984	NOV 1984	DEC 1983
Sex, Total	3,189	2,101	3,157	100.0	100.0	100.0
Male	1,967	1,042	2,408	61.7	49.6	76.3
Female	1,222	1,059	749	38.3	50.4	23.7
Race, Total	3,189	2,101	3,157	100.0	100.0	100.0
White	2,914	1,877	2,890	91.4	89.3	91.5
Nonwhite	275	224	267	8.6	10.7	8.5
Age, Total	3,189	2,101	3,157	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under 45	2,416	1,519	2,449	75.8	72.3	77.6
Over 45	773	582	708	24.2	27.7	22.4
[2] Industry, Total	3,189	2,101	3,157	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mining	103	28	86	3.2	1.3	2.7
Construction	759	248	978	23.8	11.8	31.0
Manufacturing	888	701	617	27.8	33.4	19.5
Transportation & Public Utilities	130	82	105	4.1	3.9	3.3
Trade	519	358	574	16.3	17.0	18.2
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	65	64	62	2.0	3.0	2.0
Services	556	476	520	17.4	22.7	16.5
Government	169	144	215	5.3	6.9	6.8
[2] Occupation, Total	3,189	2,101	3,157	100.0	100.0	100.0
Professional & Managerial	318	293	335	10.0	13.9	10.6
Clerical and Sales	476	394	374	14.9	18.8	11.8
Services	302	239	346	9.5	11.1	11.0
Processing	97	75	101	3.0	3.6	3.2
Machine Trade	143	103	113	4.5	4.9	3.6
Benchwork	456	388	155	14.3	18.5	4.9
Structural Work	983	388	1,256	30.8	18.5	39.8
Other	414	221	477	13.0	10.5	15.1
Duration of Current Unemployment						
Total	3,189	2,101	3,157	100.0	100.0	100.0
1-2 Weeks	714	441	680	22.4	21.0	21.5
3-4 Weeks	571	321	542	17.9	15.3	17.2
5-14 Weeks	1,230	879	1,137	38.6	41.6	36.0
15 Weeks & Over	674	460	798	21.1	21.9	25.3

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[1] The insured unemployed are those unemployed persons who had worked for employers covered by South Dakota's Unemployment Insurance Laws, and who are eligible for unemployment compensation.

[2] Refers to industry and occupation involvement prior to unemployment.

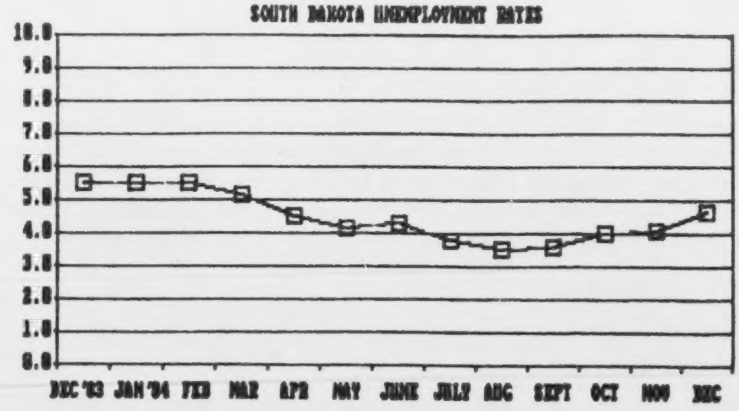


TABLE 6
SELECTED LABOR DEPARTMENT ACTIVITIES - STATEWIDE

	DEC 1984	NOV 1984	DEC 1983	Percent Change From Last Month	Percent Change From Last Year
UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE					
Initial Claims....................	3,193	2,443	3,343	30.7	-4.5
B. Weeks Claimed.....................	12,035	8,631	11,931	39.4	0.9
C. Amount of Benefit Payments........	$960,751	$816,803	$1,080,228	17.6	-11.1
D. Unemployment Trust Fund Balance...	$26,286,100	$27,124,100	$14,338,800	-3.1	83.3
JOB SERVICE					
E. Applicants Available (New and Renewals).............	4,913	5,733	6,147	-14.3	-20.1
F. Nonag Placements.................	2,793	3,142	3,061	-11.1	-8.8
G. Nonag Job Openings...............	3,112	3,477	2,694	-10.5	15.5

The data in this table are taken from the records of the State unemployment insurance program and the State Job Service system.

A. Initial Claims - The total number of first claims for unemployment compensation.

B. Weeks Claimed - The total number of weeks for which claimants received compensation under the State Unemployment Insurance Program.

C. Amount of Benefit Payments - The total amount of money paid to claimants through our State Program.

D. Unemployment Trust Fund Balance - The fund to which all required Unemployment Insurance Taxes are paid and from which all benefits to claimants are paid.

E. Applicants Available (New and Renewals) - The total number of different individuals who registered or renewed their applications for work at Job Service offices in the State.

F. Nonag Placements - A count of the number of times during the month that Job Service applicants were hired by nonfarm employers.

G. Nonag Job Openings - A count of new job openings received during the month by South Dakota Job Service offices from nonfarm employers.

Unemployment Rates by State, November 1984

The Labor Market Information Center of the South Dakota Department of Labor collects, analyzes and publishes information concerning the economy, labor market and population characteristics. This information can be very important to economic developers, social and training program planners, and business, education and government administrators.

LABOR MARKET INFORMATION AVAILABLE

DID YOU KNOW???

DID YOU KNOW IN SOUTH DAKOTA:

The 7,721 retail stores in South Dakota had sales totaling $3.0 billion in 1982, according to the Census of Retail Trade. In 1977 there were 70 fewer stores (7,651) and total sales of $2.2 billion. The same Census also reveals that the 5,286 retail establishments which have a payroll (this excludes businesses such as family owned operations that do not have paid employees) registered $2.9 billion in sales in 1982.

- Sales averaged $387 thousand per establishment for all retailers in 1982. This was up $103 thousand from 1977. For the payroll establishments, the increase was $162 thousand, from $383 thousand in 1977 to $545 thousand in 1982.
- In 1982, grocery stores accounted for 19.7% of the state's total sales by retailers with payrolls. New car dealers tallied 16.4% of total sales while gasoline service stations garnered 12.4%. Eating establishments had 7.7% of the total sales within the state, and department stores followed with 7.2% of sales.
- Sales averaged $64 thousand per employee in retail establishments with payroll in 1982. New car dealers had sales per employee of $180 thousand. Eating establishments averaged $17 thousand per employee.
- Eating places employed 13,347 people in 1982, making them the largest employers. Grocery stores followed with 6,147, and new car dealers employed 2,623. There were 45,208 paid employees (full and part-time) engaged in retail trade in South Dakota as of mid-March 1982.

Source: 1982 Census of Retail Trade South Dakota, RC 82-A-42, U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

For this and other information contact:

THE LABOR MARKET INFORMATION CENTER
Box 1730
Aberdeen, SD 57401

Phone: (605) 622-2314

S7355-1A

South Dakota
Labor Bulletin

JANUARY 1985 PUBLISHED FEBRUARY 1985

COST OF LIVING SURVEY

The cost of living indexes of Aberdeen, Rapid City, Sioux Falls and Vermillion rated well when compared with other participating survey cities in both the northern plains states and the nation during the third calendar quarter of 1984, according to the American Chamber of Commerce Researchers Association (ACCRA).

The ACCRA cost of living index measures relative price levels for consumer goods and services, excluding taxes, on a quarterly basis in 240 cities throughout the United States. Price information on 59 items in the six major areas of groceries, housing, utilities, transportation, health care and miscellaneous goods and services are collected and then compared to the national index. The six major areas are also combined to make up an "All Items" category. A national index of 100 is used so that differences between individual cities and the national average can be easily obtained. The national index is obtained by averaging prices from the 240 cities. The average of the prices is then given as an index of 100.

The indexes for the costs of consumer goods and services in Aberdeen, Rapid City and Vermillion all ranked below the national index. Sioux Falls ranked slightly above the national index, yet it compared favorably with major cities in neighboring states. Aberdeen's "All Items" index of 95.2 placed it 4.8 points below the national index of 100. Vermillion was four points lower than the national index with a 96 "All Items" rating. At 99.2, Rapid City was slightly below the national average. Sioux Falls recorded 103.2, placing it 3.2 points above the national index. Anchorage, Alaska had the highest "All Items" index of 141.8 and Joplin, Missouri recorded the lowest at 88.8.

A difference of three or fewer index numbers in the "All Items" index of Table I does not represent a statistically significant difference. Differences of more than three index numbers can be considered to represent actual inter-city differences in the cost of consumer goods and services.

The cost of living index is based on a typical family's pattern of spending for goods and services. To ensure uniformity in sampling, national brands are surveyed whenever possible.

When compared to participating survey cities within states bordering South Dakota, the four cities also fared well. A total of 27 cities in Iowa, Minnesota, Montana, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota and Wyoming participated in the latest survey. "All Items" indexes for the 27 cities ranged from a low index of 93 in Norfolk, Nebraska to a high of 105.7 in Billings, Montana.

South Dakota grocery indexes of 101.0, 102.2, 102.4 and 99.9 in Aberdeen, Rapid City, Sioux Falls and Vermillion respectively, all varied slightly from the national index of 100. Included among the 27 grocery items in the survey are: t-bone steak, hamburger, milk, tuna, eggs, bread, coffee, laundry soap and facial tissue. The South Dakota ratings were well below the high for the seven-state South Dakota area. The 111.7 index in Missoula, Montana was the high and the 91.4 in Iowa City, Iowa was the lowest grocery index.

Monthly apartment rent and the purchase price and monthly mortgage payments on a specific sized house are used to determine the housing index. Indexes of 81.5 in Aberdeen, 106.8 in Rapid City, 99.1 in Sioux Falls and 81.1 in Vermillion compare well against those cities in bordering states. Duluth, Minnesota recorded the lowest index at 81.0. The highest housing index was in Billings, Montana where an index of 129.5 was determined.

Utility indexes of 115.1 in Aberdeen, 85.2 in Rapid City, 101.2 in Sioux Falls and 107.2 in Vermillion were reported during the third quarter of 1984.

Published Monthly by the South Dakota Department of Labor

Monthly average electricity, fuel and telephone rates are used to figure the utility index. Grand Forks, North Dakota at 122.7 posted the highest index of the area. The lowest area utility index of 60.6 was reported in Billings, Montana.

Transportation indexes for South Dakota cities differed little from those of neighboring states. Bus fare, spin balancing of an automobile tire and the price of one gallon of unleaded gas make up the transportation index. Aberdeen had an index of 102.9; Rapid City, 99.5; Sioux Falls, 106.5 and Vermillion, 97.7. Great Falls, Montana had the region's highest index at 113.6 and Grand Forks, North Dakota posted the lowest index at 86.8.

The daily rate of a semi-private hospital room, the cost of an office visit to both a doctor and a dentist and the price of a bottle of aspirin are the indicators used to determine the health care indexes. South Dakota cities reported health care indexes of 77.2 in Aberdeen, 107.9 in Rapid City, 103.0 in Sioux Falls and 94.7 in Vermillion.

Understandably, Rochester, Minnesota posted the highest index in the seven state area of 121.2. Norfolk, Nebraska had the lowest at 76.9.

South Dakota indexes for miscellaneous goods and services, which includes clothes, toothpaste, shampoo, beer, pizza, newspapers and a McDonald's Quarterpounder, among other items, were 95.5 in Aberdeen, 94.9 in Rapid City, 106.0 in Sioux Falls and 100.2 in Vermillion. Missoula, Montana had the highest index at 107.1 while Marshalltown, Iowa held the lowest with 93.4.

The cost of living study is conducted each calendar quarter by the American Chamber of Commerce Researchers Association and is an excellent tool when comparing the cost of living in various areas of the United States. It could be used by employers in determining compensation for the cost of living differences incurred by employees when relocating. It could also be used by individuals who are considering moving and want to compare the relative costs of living in participating survey cities.

TABLE I
ACCRA* COMPOSITE COST-OF-LIVING COMPARISONS FOR SELECTED AREAS
JULY THROUGH SEPTEMBER 1984

Component Index Weights	100%	17%	22%	11%	13%	7%	30%
	All Items	Grocery	Housing	Utilities	Transportation	Health	Miscellaneous
U.S. AVERAGE	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
City							
Aberdeen, SD	95.2	101.0	81.5	115.1	102.9	77.2	95.5
Rapid City, SD	99.2	102.2	106.8	85.2	99.5	107.9	94.9
Sioux Falls, SD	103.2	102.4	99.1	101.2	106.5	103.0	106.0
Vermillion, SD	96.0	99.9	81.1	107.2	97.7	94.7	100.2
Regional Cities							
Grand Forks, ND	98.0	99.1	85.9	122.7	86.8	90.8	103.7
Omaha, NB	97.0	93.1	92.8	117.9	102.5	89.5	93.9
Lincoln, NB	94.2	92.5	93.5	84.4	103.2	84.2	97.8
Sioux City, IA	96.7	92.8	94.6	97.9	93.5	97.4	101.2
Cedar Rapids, IA	95.7	95.9	103.3	82.4	99.8	87.3	95.1
Billings, MT	105.7	109.9	129.5	60.6	98.0	116.7	103.2
Rochester, MN	100.4	101.4	94.9	100.1	97.1	121.2	100.7
St. Cloud, MN	94.9	97.2	84.7	99.8	99.0	103.8	95.2
Other Cities							
Anchorage, AK	141.8	133.5	161.2	118.7	121.4	192.9	137.7
Phoenix, AZ	104.5	98.1	113.1	91.0	104.0	119.8	103.3
Denver, CO	109.4	105.7	142.4	74.0	109.5	109.0	100.3
New York, NY	140.4	112.7	165.1	204.7	127.1	153.6	117.1
San Francisco, CA	124.8	116.3	171.4	52.3	120.7	173.4	112.4
Houston, TX	109.2	105.8	110.7	124.6	108.9	107.0	105.1

Source:* American Chamber of Commerce Researchers Association

EMPLOY THE OLDER WORKER WEEK TO BE OBSERVED

The state of South Dakota will observe "Employ the Older Worker Week" March 10 through 16 to emphasize the fact that older Americans should not be overlooked in filling job openings. Employers are being asked to consider the advantages of hiring an older worker in the hope this part of the South Dakota labor force will be utilizied to its fullest potential. Many older applicants have years of experience that can be used in a job. This experience should be considered when hiring.

SOUTH DAKOTA LABOR MARKET IN JANUARY 1985

Nonagricultural wage and salary employment in the state totaled 238,700 in January 1985. This was a 1.6 percent over-the-year increase and put 3,800 more persons on employer payrolls than in January 1984.

The services industry, which has enjoyed employment gains in 14 of the last 15 years, had the largest increase in employment with the addition of 1,800 jobs between January 1984 and January 1985. This employment growth was centered in the educational/membership/social sector, which gained 1,400 jobs.

Wholesale and retail trade employment in January climbed for the third consecutive year. Although wholesale trade employment dropped slightly, retail trade employment rose by 800.

The construction industry showed the largest over-the-year percentage increase in January. This industry employed 5.8 percent more people in January 1985 than in January 1984. This represents an increase of 400 workers and gave the industry its highest January employment level since 1981.

Government and the finance/insurance/real estate industries both had an increase in employment of 400 jobs over the year.

A month-to-month review reveals that the traditional December to January seasonal decrease in overall employment was at its lowest level since January of 1975. South Dakota nonagricultural wage and salary employment decreased by 5,200 workers between December 1984 and January 1985. Since 1975, the smallest December to January employment decrease had been 6,400 workers.

The January employment decrease of 1,500 workers in the retail trade sector of the wholesale and retail trade industry was attributed to the ending of Christmas related employment. Employers however, seemed to be willing to keep more workers on their payrolls, through January. December employment in retail trade was at its highest level in five years while the decrease of 1,500 workers in January was the smallest in nine years.

Employment decreases occurred in both the durable and nondurable sectors of the manufacturing industry as overall manufacturing employment dropped by 1,100 between December 1984 and January 1985.

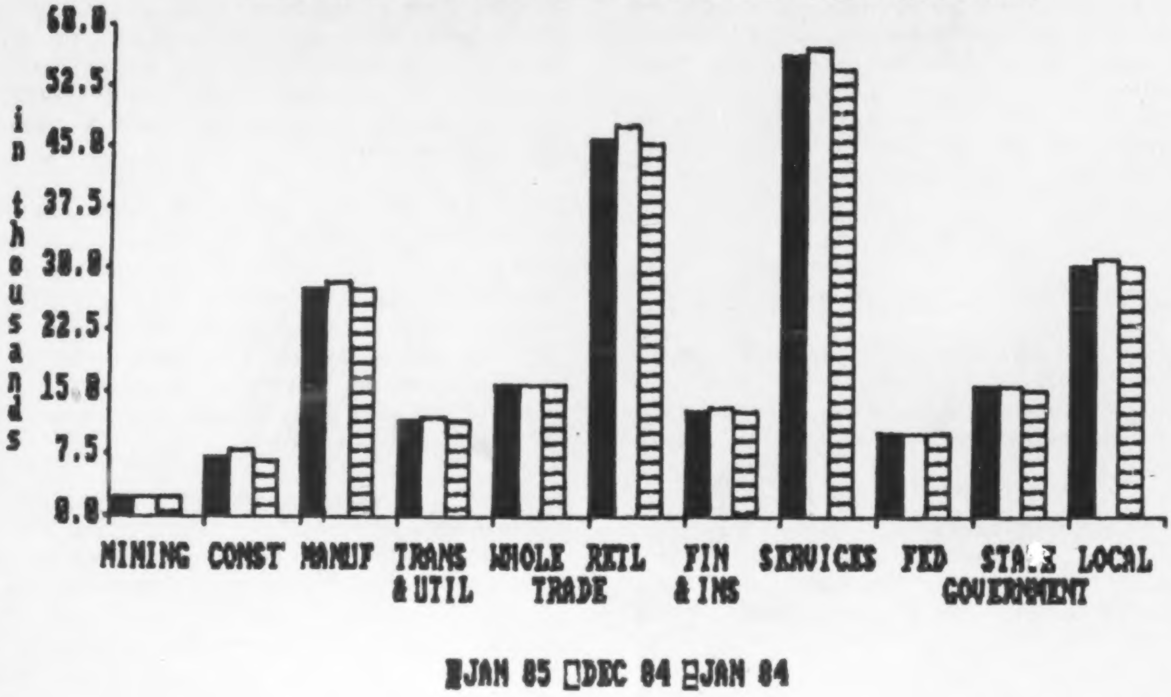
A month to month decrease was also noted by the construction industry. Cold weather in January contributed to the 900 worker decrease in construction employment. However, this was the smallest December to January decrease since 1970.

Employment in the services industry continued its traditional seasonal decline. Employment decreased by 800 workers in January.

South Dakota's unemployment rose to 5.9 percent in January. This is an increase of .8 percent from the revised December 1984 rate of 5.1 percent. It is also an increase from January 1984 when the unemployment rate was 5.4 percent. There were 19,500 unemployed South Dakotans in January compared to 17,500 one year earlier.

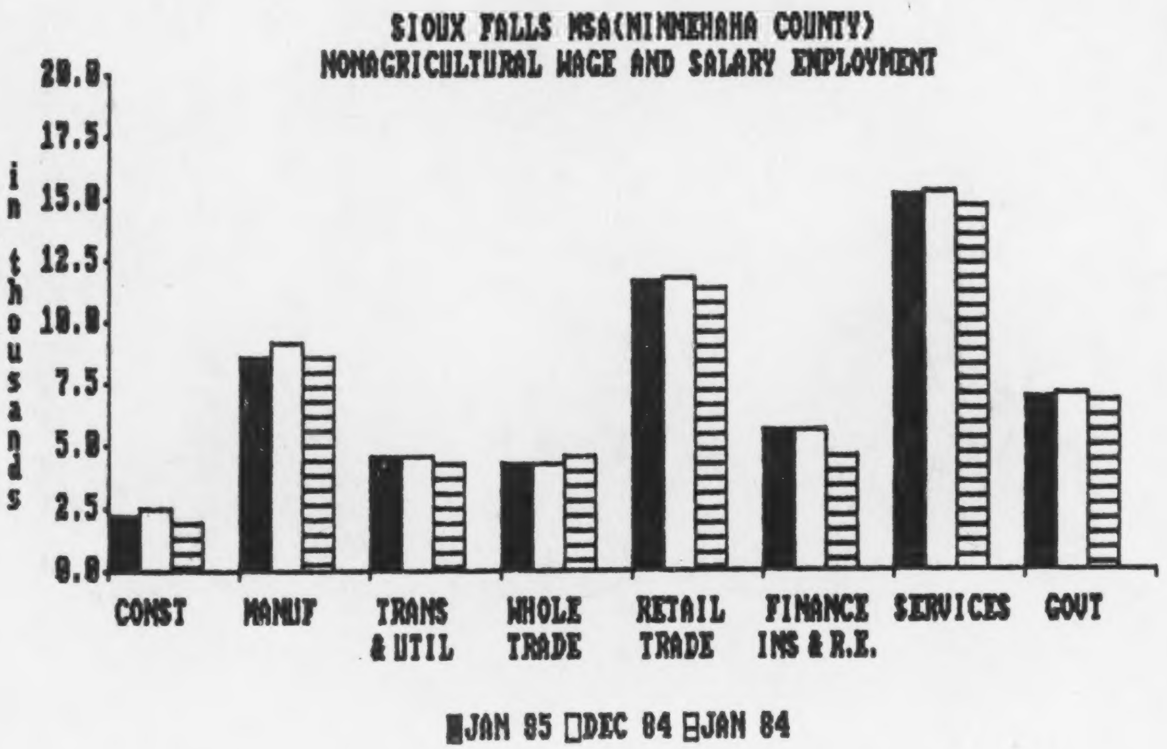
TABLE 1

SOUTH DAKOTA NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT



	JAN 1985	DEC 1984	JAN 1984	Percent Change From Last Month	Percent Change From Last Year
TOTAL	238.7	243.9	234.9	-2.1	1.6
MINING	2.6	2.5	2.5	4.0	4.0
CONSTRUCTION	7.3	8.2	6.9	-11.0	5.8
MANUFACTURING	27.5	28.6	27.6	-3.8	-.4
Durable Goods	14.9	15.7	14.9	-5.1	.0
Fabricated Metals & Machinery	9.8	10.3	9.9	-4.9	-1.0
Nondurable Goods	12.6	12.9	12.7	-2.3	-.8
Food & Kindred Products	7.5	7.6	7.7	-1.3	-2.6
Paper, Printing & Publishing	2.6	2.7	2.5	-3.7	4.0
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES	11.9	12.1	11.9	-1.7	.0
Transportation	7.0	7.1	6.9	-1.4	1.4
Communication & Public Utilities	4.9	5.0	5.1	-2.0	-3.9
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE	62.5	63.8	61.8	-2.0	1.1
Wholesale Trade	16.2	16.0	16.3	1.3	-.6
Durable Goods	6.9	6.9	7.1	.0	-2.8
Nondurable Goods	9.3	9.1	9.2	2.2	1.1
Retail Trade	46.3	47.8	45.5	-3.1	1.8
FINANCE, INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE	13.2	13.3	12.8	-.8	3.1
SERVICES	56.6	57.4	54.8	-1.4	3.3
Hotels, Amuse., Pers. & Business	13.6	13.9	13.2	-2.2	3.0
Medical and Health	22.1	22.2	22.4	-.5	-1.3
Educational, Membership & Social	17.7	18.1	16.3	-2.2	8.6
GOVERNMENT	57.1	58.0	56.7	-1.6	.7
Federal	10.3	10.4	10.2	-1.0	1.0
State	16.1	16.2	15.7	-.6	2.5
State Education	7.9	8.2	7.8	-3.7	1.3
Local	30.7	31.4	30.8	-2.2	-.3
Local Education	17.6	17.9	18.1	-1.7	-2.8

TABLE 1 (Continued)



	JAN 1985	DEC 1984	JAN 1984	Percent Change From Last Month	Percent Change From Last Year
TOTAL	59.4	60.5	57.4	-1.8	3.5
1/ MINING	--	--	--	--	--
CONSTRUCTION	2.3	2.5	2.0	-8.0	15.0
MANUFACTURING	8.6	9.2	8.6	-6.5	.0
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES	4.6	4.6	4.3	.0	7.0
TRADE	16.0	16.2	16.1	-1.2	-.6
Wholesale Trade	4.3	4.3	4.6	.0	-6.5
Retail Trade	11.7	11.8	11.4	-.8	2.6
FINANCE, INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE	5.6	5.6	4.7	.0	19.1
SERVICES	15.2	15.3	14.8	-.7	2.7
GOVERNMENT	7.0	7.1	6.9	-1.4	1.4

The figures in Table 1 include almost all nonfarm wage earners (full-time and part-time) but exclude the self-employed. They are derived from a monthly sample survey of South Dakota nonagricultural establishments and include workers on the payroll for the week including the 12th of the month. This table compares the current month's employment totals of the major industry groups to the totals of the previous month and year.

1/ Mining employment not published, employment less than 100 workers.

TABLE 2
LABOR FORCE / EMPLOYMENT / UNEMPLOYMENT

	JANUARY 1985 (1)				JANUARY 1984			
	Labor Force(2)	Employment	Unemployment	Rate	Labor Force(2)	Employment	Unemployment	Rate
United States	113,475,000	104,344,000	9,131,000	8.0 (3)	111,025,000	101,270,000	9,755,000	8.8 (3)
South Dakota	332,300	312,800	19,500	5.9	322,900	305,400	17,500	5.4
Sioux Falls MSA	68,440	64,956	3,484	5.1	67,136	63,883	3,253	4.8
Aurora	1,322	1,252	70	5.3	1,342	1,274	68	5.1
Beadle	9,199	8,803	396	4.3	8,899	8,432	467	5.2
Bennett	1,205	1,153	52	4.3	1,282	1,223	59	4.6
Bon Homme	3,226	3,021	205	6.4	3,114	2,980	134	4.3
Brookings	13,594	12,783	811	6.0	13,376	12,708	668	5.0
Brown	19,519	18,457	1,062	5.4	19,269	18,168	1,101	5.7
Brule	2,720	2,590	130	4.8	2,695	2,576	119	4.4
Buffalo	507	398	109	21.5	419	369	50	11.9
Butte	3,585	3,368	217	6.1	3,562	3,389	173	4.9
Campbell	699	656	43	6.2	730	664	66	9.0
Charles Mix	3,526	3,350	176	5.0	3,553	3,387	166	4.7
Clark	1,555	1,450	105	6.8	1,729	1,594	135	7.8
Clay	5,817	5,447	370	6.4	5,690	5,444	246	4.3
Codington	10,329	9,530	799	7.7	9,925	9,303	622	6.3
Corson	1,231	1,109	122	9.9	1,162	1,066	96	8.3
Custer	2,352	2,167	185	7.9	2,272	2,105	167	7.4
Davison	9,427	9,009	418	4.4	9,277	8,901	376	4.1
Day	2,974	2,661	313	10.5	2,942	2,712	230	7.8
Deuel	1,798	1,559	239	13.3	1,832	1,604	228	12.4
Dewey	1,724	1,569	155	9.0	1,809	1,640	169	9.3
Douglas	1,678	1,597	81	4.8	1,695	1,609	86	5.1
Edmunds	1,819	1,734	85	4.7	1,804	1,724	80	4.4
Fall River	3,301	3,125	176	5.3	3,206	3,012	194	6.1
Faulk	1,237	1,204	33	2.7	1,183	1,163	20	1.7
Grant	4,336	4,045	291	6.7	4,302	4,029	273	6.3
Gregory	2,317	2,245	72	3.1	2,314	2,223	91	3.9
Haakon	1,054	998	56	5.3	1,175	1,132	43	3.7
Hamlin	2,096	1,941	155	7.4	1,908	1,781	127	6.7
Hand	1,728	1,669	59	3.4	1,837	1,753	84	4.6
Hanson	950	861	89	9.4	935	874	61	6.5
Harding	729	649	80	11.0	634	614	20	3.2
Hughes	8,180	7,723	457	5.6	7,877	7,535	342	4.3
Hutchinson	4,087	3,872	215	5.3	4,002	3,774	228	5.7
Hyde	741	676	65	8.8	788	713	75	9.5
Jackson	1,107	1,022	85	7.7	993	900	93	9.4
Jerauld	1,067	1,047	20	1.9	1,119	1,096	23	2.1
Jones	531	470	61	11.5	541	473	68	12.6
Kingsbury	3,285	3,154	131	4.0	3,190	3,078	112	3.5
Lake	5,557	5,226	331	6.0	5,290	5,001	289	5.5
Lawrence	9,399	8,851	548	5.8	9,338	8,805	533	5.7
Lincoln	6,207	5,811	396	6.4	6,053	5,672	381	6.3
Lyman	1,299	1,203	96	7.4	1,305	1,198	107	8.2
McCook	2,538	2,364	174	6.9	2,651	2,492	159	6.0
McPherson	1,347	1,290	57	4.2	1,389	1,291	98	7.1
Marshall	1,885	1,676	209	11.1	1,853	1,689	164	8.9
Meade	6,091	5,715	376	6.2	5,826	5,496	330	5.7
Mellette	643	554	89	13.8	655	571	84	12.8
Miner	1,673	1,573	100	6.0	1,510	1,446	64	4.2
Minnehaha	68,440	64,956	3,484	5.1	67,136	63,883	3,253	4.8
Moody	3,329	3,172	157	4.7	3,291	3,115	176	5.3
Pennington	43,132	40,832	2,300	5.3	38,784	36,879	1,905	4.9
Perkins	1,982	1,932	50	2.5	1,958	1,892	66	3.4
Potter	1,699	1,640	59	3.5	1,702	1,622	80	4.7
Roberts	4,039	3,687	352	8.7	3,870	3,535	335	8.7
Sanborn	1,172	1,105	67	5.7	1,189	1,107	82	6.9
Shannon	2,752	2,469	283	10.3	2,762	2,473	289	10.5
Spink	3,315	3,167	148	4.5	3,317	3,190	127	3.8
Stanley	1,257	1,164	93	7.4	1,157	1,068	89	7.7
Sully	579	566	13	2.2	612	559	53	8.7
Todd	1,999	1,836	163	8.2	1,970	1,817	153	7.8
Tripp	2,733	2,579	154	5.6	2,879	2,738	141	4.9
Turner	3,600	3,430	250	6.8	3,673	3,470	203	5.5
Union	5,263	4,760	503	9.6	5,217	4,839	378	7.2
Walworth	2,914	2,757	157	5.4	2,876	2,694	182	6.3
Yankton	9,740	9,107	633	6.5	9,260	8,897	363	3.9
Ziebach	1,037	1,000	37	3.6	985	937	48	4.9

(1) Preliminary data subject to revision.

(2) Labor Force estimates include employed and unemployed civilians 16 years old and older by place of residence.

(3) The seasonally adjusted rates which were announced by the national government were 7.4 and 8.0 . The data in this table are not seasonally adjusted.

TABLE 3
HOURS AND EARNINGS PRODUCTION WORKERS*

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	JAN 1985	DEC 1984	JAN 1984	JAN 1985	DEC 1984	JAN 1984	JAN 1985	DEC 1984	JAN 1984
South Dakota Statewide									
Manufacturing...............	$311.44	$318.69	$299.77	42.2	43.3	42.4	$7.38	$7.36	$7.07
Durable Goods.............	292.44	306.29	302.81	40.9	42.6	44.4	7.15	7.19	6.82
Nondurable Goods..........	336.27	335.79	297.11	43.9	44.3	40.7	7.66	7.58	7.30
Sioux Falls SMSA									
Manufacturing...............	$335.58	$332.29	$303.73	47.0	47.2	44.6	$7.14	$7.04	$6.81

*Average hours and earnings for production-related workers.

The figures in this table are for production-related workers in the manufacturing industry. The earnings estimates are based on gross pay before deductions and include pay for overtime, holidays, vacations, and sick leave. They exclude bonuses (unless earned and paid regularly each pay period).

TABLE 4
CONSUMER PRICE INDEX
ALL URBAN CONSUMERS

	DEC 1984	NOV 1984	DEC 1983	Percent Change From Last Month	Percent Change From Last Year
1967=100					
All Items.............	315.5	315.3	303.5	.1	4.0
Food & Beverages....	297.2	296.3	286.5	.3	3.7
Housing.............	341.2	340.9	327.4	.1	4.2
Apparel.............	203.2	205.2	199.3	-1.0	2.0
Transportation......	315.8	316.1	306.3	-.1	3.1
Medical Care........	388.5	387.5	366.2	.3	6.1
Entertainment.......	260.1	259.0	249.5	.4	4.2

The Consumer Price Index is a widely watched national indicator of inflation. It is a measure of change, over time, in the prices of goods and services in major expenditure groups typically purchased by urban consumers. It measures the change in prices by comparing what a sample "market basket" of goods and services costs today with what the same sample "market basket" cost at an earlier date.

TABLE 5
CHARACTERISTICS OF THE INSURED UNEMPLOYED[1] - STATEWIDE

	Number			Percent		
	JAN 1985	DEC 1984	JAN 1984	JAN 1985	DEC 1984	JAN 1984
Sex, Total	4,603	3,189	3,724	100.0	100.0	100.0
Male	2,993	1,967	2,842	65.0	61.7	76.3
Female	1,610	1,222	882	35.0	38.3	23.7
Race, Total	4,603	3,189	3,724	100.0	100.0	100.0
White	4,315	2,914	3,463	93.7	91.4	93.0
Nonwhite	288	275	261	6.3	8.6	7.0
Age, Total	4,603	3,189	3,724	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under 45	3,519	2,416	2,899	76.5	75.8	77.8
Over 45	1,084	773	825	23.5	24.2	22.2
[2] Industry, Total	4,603	3,189	3,724	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mining	142	103	157	3.1	3.2	4.2
Construction	1,198	759	1,165	26.0	23.8	31.3
Manufacturing	1,315	888	671	28.6	27.8	18.0
Transportation & Public Utilities	149	130	145	3.2	4.1	3.9
Trade	856	519	728	18.6	16.3	19.5
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	61	65	71	1.3	2.0	1.9
Services	698	556	567	15.2	17.4	15.2
Government	184	169	220	4.0	5.3	5.9
[2] Occupation, Total	4,603	3,189	3,724	100.0	100.0	100.0
Professional & Managerial	411	318	406	8.9	10.0	10.9
Clerical and Sales	495	476	410	10.8	14.9	11.0
Services	467	302	352	10.1	9.5	9.5
Processing	170	97	203	3.7	3.0	5.5
Machine Trade	176	143	128	3.8	4.5	3.4
Benchwork	840	456	159	18.2	14.3	4.3
Structural Work	1,445	983	1,472	31.4	30.8	39.5
Other	599	414	594	13.0	13.0	16.0
Duration of Current Unemployment						
Total	4,603	3,189	3,724	100.0	100.0	100.0
1-2 Weeks	1,168	714	815	25.4	22.4	21.9
3-4 Weeks	816	571	524	17.7	17.9	14.1
5-14 Weeks	1,866	1,230	1,604	40.5	38.6	43.1
15 Weeks & Over	753	674	781	16.4	21.1	21.0

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[1] The insured unemployed are those unemployed persons who had worked for employers covered by South Dakota's Unemployment Insurance Laws, and who are eligible for unemployment compensation.

[2] Refers to industry and occupation involvement prior to unemployment.

SOUTH DAKOTA UNEMPLOYMENT RATES

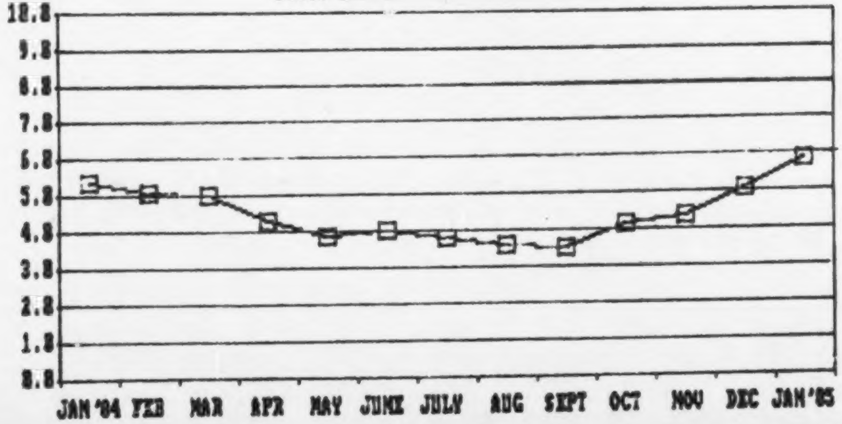


TABLE 6
SELECTED LABOR DEPARTMENT ACTIVITIES - STATEWIDE

	JAN 1985	DEC 1984	JAN 1984	Percent Change From Last Month	Percent Change From Last Year
UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE					
A. Initial Claims....................	6,590	3,193	3,281	106.4	100.9
B. Weeks Claimed.....................	22,533	12,035	15,622	87.2	44.2
C. Amount of Benefit Payments........	$1,755,758	$960,751	$1,199,794	82.7	46.3
D. Unemployment Trust Fund Balance...	$26,820,900	$26,286,100	$14,727,000	2.0	82.1
JOB SERVICE					
E. Applicants Available (New and Renewals).............	6,281	4,984	7,770	26.0	-19.2
F. Nonag Placements..................	2,170	2,793	2,441	-22.3	-11.1
G. Nonag Job Openings................	2,745	3,112	2,254	-11.8	21.8

The data in this table are taken from the records of the state unemployment insurance program and the state Job Service system.

A. Initial Claims - The total number of first claims for unemployment compensation.

B. Weeks Claimed - The total number of weeks for which claimants received compensation under the State Unemployment Insurance Program.

C. Amount of Benefit Payments - The total amount of money paid to claimants through our State Program.

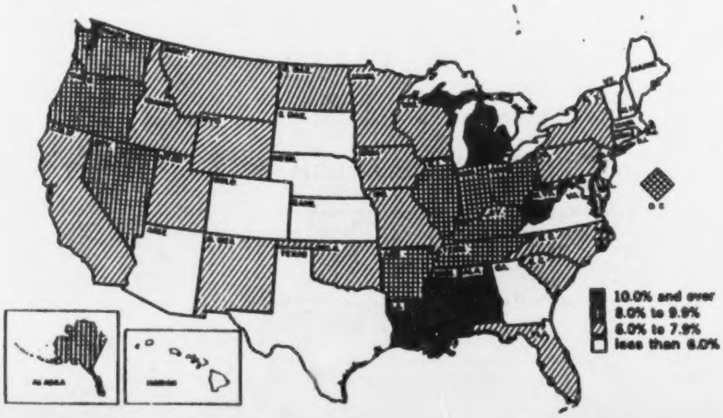
D. Unemployment Trust Fund Balance - The fund to which all required Unemployment Insurance Taxes are paid and from which all benefits to claimants are paid.

E. Applicants Available (New and Renewals) - The total number of different individuals who registered or renewed their applications for work at Job Service offices in the state.

F. Nonag Placements - A count of the number of times during the month that Job Service applicants were hired by nonfarm employers.

G. Nonag Job Openings - A count of new job openings received during the month by South Dakota Job Service offices from nonfarm employers.

Unemployment Rates by State, December 1984



The Labor Market Information Center of the South Dakota Department of Labor collects, analyzes and publishes information concerning the economy, labor market and population characteristics. This information can be very important to economic developers, social and training program planners, business, education and government administrators.

LABOR MARKET INFORMATION AVAILABLE

DID YOU KNOW???

DID YOU KNOW IN SOUTH DAKOTA:

South Dakota and its six bordering states showed a population increase of 244,000, or 2.2 percent during 1980-1984. The U. S. population grew by 9,612,000 or 4.2 percent in the same time period. After losing population since 1981, Iowa showed an increase for the 1983-1984 period. The energy producing state of Wyoming, however, showed an estimated loss in population for that period. South Dakota and Montana were estimated to have the greatest percentage growth for the 1983-84 period. The table below details the population for South Dakota and six bordering states.

	Population Estimates (1)			Population Change			
	July 1,	July 1,	April 1,	1983-1984		1980-1984	
State	1984 (2)	1983 (2)	1980	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
South Dakota	706,000	699,000	691,000	7,000	1.0	15,000	2.2
North Dakota	686,000	681,000	653,000	5,000	0.7	34,000	5.1
Minnesota	4,162,000	4,144,000	4,076,000	18,000	0.4	86,000	2.1
Iowa	2,910,000	2,904,000	2,914,000	6,000	0.2	-4,000	-0.1
Nebraska	1,606,000	1,596,000	1,570,000	10,000	0.6	36,000	2.3
Wyoming	511,000	516,000	470,000	-5,000	-1.0	42,000	8.7
Montana	824,000	815,000	787,000	9,000	1.1	37,000	4.7

1) Includes Armed Forces residing in each state.
2) Subject to Revision
Source: Bureau of the Census, United States Department of Commerce, Bulletin CB 84-233.

For this and other information contact:

THE LABOR MARKET INFORMATION CENTER
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S7355-1A

South Dakota
Labor Bulletin

FEBRUARY 1985

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YOUTH EMPLOYMENT

As warm weather approaches, many South Dakota youth will begin searching for employment. Some may be looking for permanent employment while others may only want seasonal employment. Unfortunately not all will find a job. The information below is a review of unemployment for the young people in South Dakota.

Unemployment among youth - those persons 16 to 24 years old - has always presented a difficult problem to states, because not only do youth unemployment rates historically average two to three times higher than adult rates, but the nation's youth also consistently account for a disproportionately large share of the unemployed.

As Table I indicates, in 1984 the unemployment rate for South Dakota teenage youth (16 to 19 years old) was 9.1 percent. In the 20 to 24 year-old (older youth category), South Dakotans posted a 7.7 percent unemployment rate.

When overall unemployment rates climb, youth rates are also greatly affected. In 1975, youth unemployment rose nationally to 19.9 percent while the overall unemployment rate climbed to 8.5 percent. As can be expected, the opposite usually happens when overall rates decline. Youth unemployment rates in South Dakota declined during the 1980 to 1984 time. The number of unemployed youth declined from 7,600 in 1980 to 6,000 in 1984 resulting in a lower unemployment rate. During this same four year period, the overall unemployment rate for the state declined from 4.7 percent in 1980 to 4.3 percent in 1984.

As shown in Table I, 16 to 19 year-old females suffered the largest rate of unemployment -- 9.2 in 1984. Recording a rate of 7.4 percent, 20 - 24 year-old female unemployment was the lowest youth rate recorded in 1984.

Male youth, 16 to 19 years old, had an unemployment rate of 8.8 percent, slightly lower than the corresponding female rate of 9.2 percent. Males, 20 to 24 years old, were slightly more likely to be employed than 16 to 19 year-old males. The unemployment rate for 20 to 24 year-old males was

Table I
1984 South Dakota Youth Employment and Unemployment Statistics

	Population in Thousands*	% of State Pop.	Labor Force In Thousands	% of Labor Force	Unemployment In Thousands	Rate	Unemployed as % of Unemployment Population
SD Total	510	100.0	346	100.0	15	4.3	100.0
Both Sexes							
16-19	43	8.4	26	7.5	2	9.1	13.3
20-24	62	12.2	51	14.7	4	7.7	26.7
Male							
16-19	20	3.9	12	3.5	1	8.8	6.7
20-24	28	5.5	24	6.9	2	8.0	13.3
Female							
16-19	23	4.5	14	4.0	1	9.2	6.7
20-24	34	6.7	26	7.5	2	7.4	13.3

*Civilian Population Age 16 and Over

Published Monthly by the South Dakota Department of Labor

8.0 percent in 1984 compared with 8.8 percent for 16 to 19 year-old males.

Along with higher unemployment rates, youth also consistently account for a disproportionate share of the unemployed. An example of the severity of this problem is also exhibited in Table I. In 1984, youth accounted for 40 percent of the state's unemployed. Yet they made up only 20.6 percent of the South Dakota population and 22.2 percent of its labor force. These figures are down slightly from 1980 levels when youth accounted for 47.8 percent of the unemployed while comprising 23.5 percent of the population and 25.6 percent of the labor force.

Many employers will be hiring young workers this summer. Not only will this help lower the youth unemployment rate, the training and experience will also be invaluable to these young people.

SOUTH DAKOTA LABOR MARKET IN FEBRUARY 1985

Nonagricultural wage and salary employment in the state totaled 237,900 in February 1985. This was an increase of 1,400 jobs from a year ago and a 0.4 percent decline from January 1985. It now appears that South Dakota's economy may be catching its breath after a strong 1984 that saw an addition of 9,400 nonfarm wage and salary jobs.

Several major industries showed strong growth during the February to February time span, contributing to the increase that occurred, despite employment declines in the manufacturing and mining industries and in public (government) employment.

Over the past 12 months, the most prolific job producing industries were the services, trade and finance/insurance/real estate (FIRE) industries. Each of these industries continue to be a stabilizing influence on South Dakota's economy.

Services posted job growth in two of three sectors. The educational, membership and social sector climbed 1,100 jobs over one year ago while the hotels, amusements, personal and business sector gained 200. The services sector which includes medical and health posted a decline over the year.

The trade industry's strong job growth centered on retail trade with a growth of 1,500 jobs from last February. The finance/insurance/real estate industry posted a 12 month employment gain of 500, for a growth rate of 3.9 percent. This industry employed 13,300 workers in February 1985.

Two other major industries also added to the over-the-year employment increase. The transportation/communication industry, as well as the construction industry in the state, each added 100 jobs.

Total employment in the state rose by 900 from January 1985 to February 1985. The number of unemployed also increased by the same amount during this time, causing the unemployment rate to increase from 5.9 percent in January to 6.1 percent in February. The combination of these two factors, the rise of both employment and unemployment, indicates that the number of people entering the labor force and looking for work is increasing. South Dakota's civilian labor force was at 334,100 in February 1985 compared to 332,300 one month earlier.

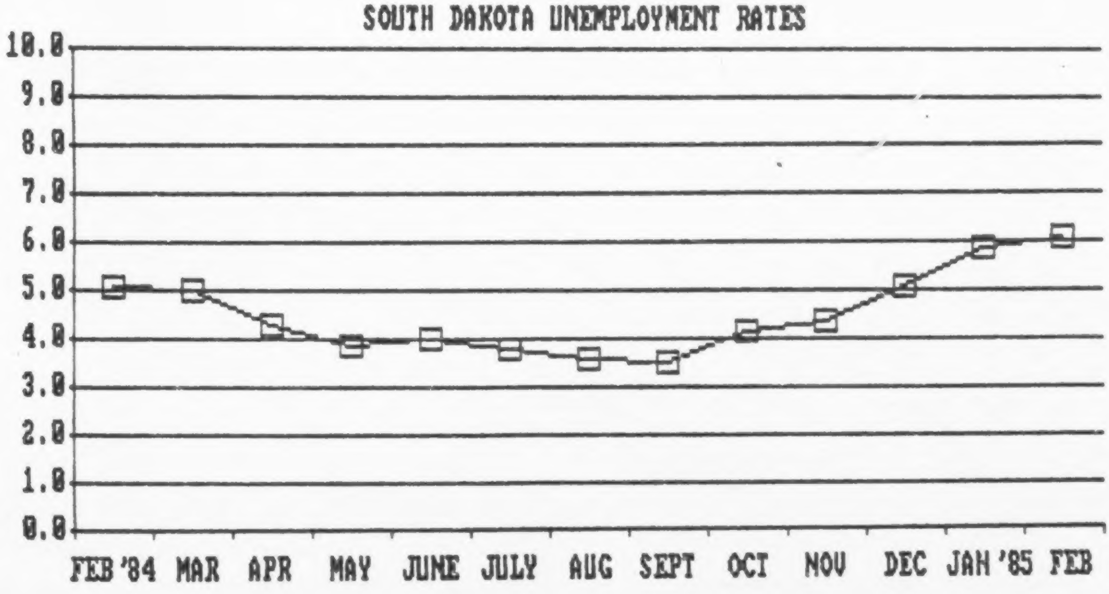


TABLE 1
LABOR FORCE / EMPLOYMENT / UNEMPLOYMENT

	FEBRUARY 1985 (1)				FEBRUARY 1984			
	Labor Force(2)	Employment	Unemployment	Rate	Labor Force(2)	Employment	Unemployment	Rate
United States	113,592,000	104,690,000	8,902,000	7.8 (3)	111,368,000	101,961,000	9,407,000	8.4 (3)
South Dakota	334,100	313,700	20,400	6.1	326,300	309,700	16,600	5.1
Sioux Falls MSA	69,319	65,479	3,840	5.5	67,070	64,381	2,689	4.0
Aurora	1,323	1,266	57	4.3	1,366	1,313	53	3.9
Beadle	9,146	8,645	501	5.5	8,956	8,516	440	4.9
Bennett	1,267	1,229	38	3.0	1,311	1,251	60	4.6
Bon Homme	3,023	2,845	178	5.9	3,216	3,046	170	5.3
Brookings	13,576	12,709	867	6.4	13,511	12,813	698	5.2
Brown	19,463	18,320	1,143	5.9	19,356	18,257	1,099	5.7
Brule	2,778	2,645	133	4.8	2,760	2,609	151	5.5
Buffalo	512	411	101	19.7	438	381	57	13.0
Butte	3,648	3,442	206	5.6	3,595	3,442	153	4.3
Campbell	806	755	51	6.3	761	694	67	8.8
Charles Mix	3,545	3,347	198	5.6	3,621	3,381	240	6.6
Clark	1,658	1,539	119	7.2	1,789	1,640	149	8.3
Clay	5,600	5,291	309	5.5	5,822	5,469	353	6.1
Codington	11,038	10,117	921	8.3	9,928	9,330	598	6.0
Corson	1,232	1,117	115	9.3	1,234	1,138	96	7.8
Custer	2,315	2,129	186	8.0	2,358	2,193	165	7.0
Davison	9,433	9,015	418	4.4	9,303	8,942	361	3.9
Day	3,044	2,739	305	10.0	2,993	2,741	252	8.4
Deuel	1,824	1,586	238	13.0	1,894	1,649	245	12.9
Dewey	1,746	1,582	164	9.4	1,846	1,699	147	8.0
Douglas	1,575	1,504	71	4.5	1,715	1,624	91	5.3
Edmunds	1,773	1,652	121	6.8	1,851	1,757	94	5.1
Fall River	3,057	2,893	164	5.4	3,246	3,049	197	6.1
Faulk	1,143	1,092	51	4.5	1,235	1,178	57	4.6
Grant	4,352	4,039	313	7.2	4,318	4,071	247	5.7
Gregory	2,291	2,190	101	4.4	2,348	2,277	71	3.0
Haakon	1,085	1,037	48	4.4	1,183	1,144	39	3.3
Hamlin	2,035	1,884	151	7.4	1,926	1,803	123	6.4
Hand	1,783	1,692	91	5.1	1,869	1,805	64	3.4
Hanson	979	894	85	8.7	941	895	46	4.9
Harding	741	693	48	6.5	619	607	12	1.9
Hughes	8,241	7,736	505	6.1	7,821	7,505	316	4.0
Hutchinson	4,002	3,804	198	4.9	3,993	3,837	156	3.9
Hyde	730	684	46	6.3	773	734	39	5.0
Jackson	1,069	994	75	7.0	1,016	929	87	8.6
Jerauld	1,088	1,072	16	1.5	1,183	1,130	53	4.5
Jones	541	458	83	15.3	554	487	67	12.1
Kingsbury	3,323	3,228	95	2.9	3,225	3,110	115	3.6
Lake	5,823	5,480	343	5.9	5,435	5,144	291	5.4
Lawrence	9,436	8,891	545	5.8	9,452	8,916	536	5.7
Lincoln	6,379	5,902	477	7.5	6,023	5,684	339	5.6
Lyman	1,296	1,183	113	8.7	1,341	1,233	108	8.1
McCook	2,834	2,382	452	15.9	2,676	2,539	137	5.1
McPherson	1,337	1,282	55	4.1	1,433	1,325	108	7.5
Marshall	1,880	1,670	210	11.2	1,918	1,739	179	9.3
Meade	6,232	5,836	396	6.4	5,854	5,602	252	4.3
Mellette	717	624	93	13.0	708	658	50	7.1
Miner	1,586	1,507	79	5.0	1,577	1,490	87	5.5
Minnehaha	69,319	65,479	3,840	5.5	67,070	64,381	2,689	4.0
Moody	3,488	3,324	164	4.7	3,348	3,213	135	4.0
Pennington	41,593	39,504	2,089	5.0	39,142	37,457	1,685	4.3
Perkins	2,091	2,038	53	2.5	2,057	1,981	76	3.7
Potter	1,754	1,683	71	4.0	1,702	1,640	62	3.6
Roberts	4,050	3,620	430	10.6	3,999	3,640	359	9.0
Sanborn	1,156	1,091	65	5.6	1,218	1,143	75	6.2
Shannon	3,002	2,697	305	10.2	2,850	2,585	265	9.3
Spink	3,268	3,139	129	3.9	3,404	3,287	117	3.4
Stanley	1,404	1,305	99	7.1	1,170	1,092	78	6.7
Sully	603	587	16	2.7	632	579	53	8.4
Todd	2,154	1,988	166	7.7	2,004	1,881	123	6.1
Tripp	2,995	2,862	133	4.4	2,918	2,822	96	3.3
Turner	3,721	3,483	238	6.4	3,761	3,535	226	6.0
Union	5,171	4,656	515	10.0	5,393	4,999	394	7.3
Walworth	2,883	2,736	147	5.1	2,924	2,718	206	7.0
Yankton	10,205	9,577	628	6.2	9,430	9,054	376	4.0
Ziebach	954	914	40	4.2	1,015	963	52	5.1

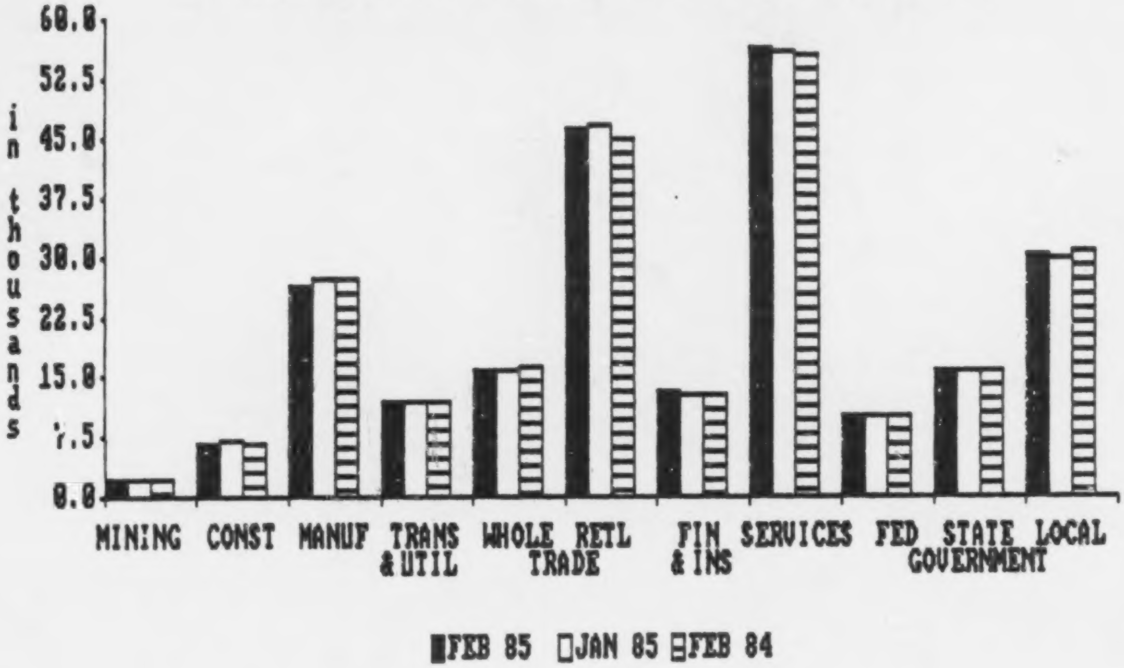
(1) Preliminary data subject to revision.

(2) Labor Force estimates include employed and unemployed civilians 16 years old and older by place of residence.

(3) The seasonally adjusted rates which were announced by the national government were 7.3 and 7.8. The data in this table are not seasonally adjusted.

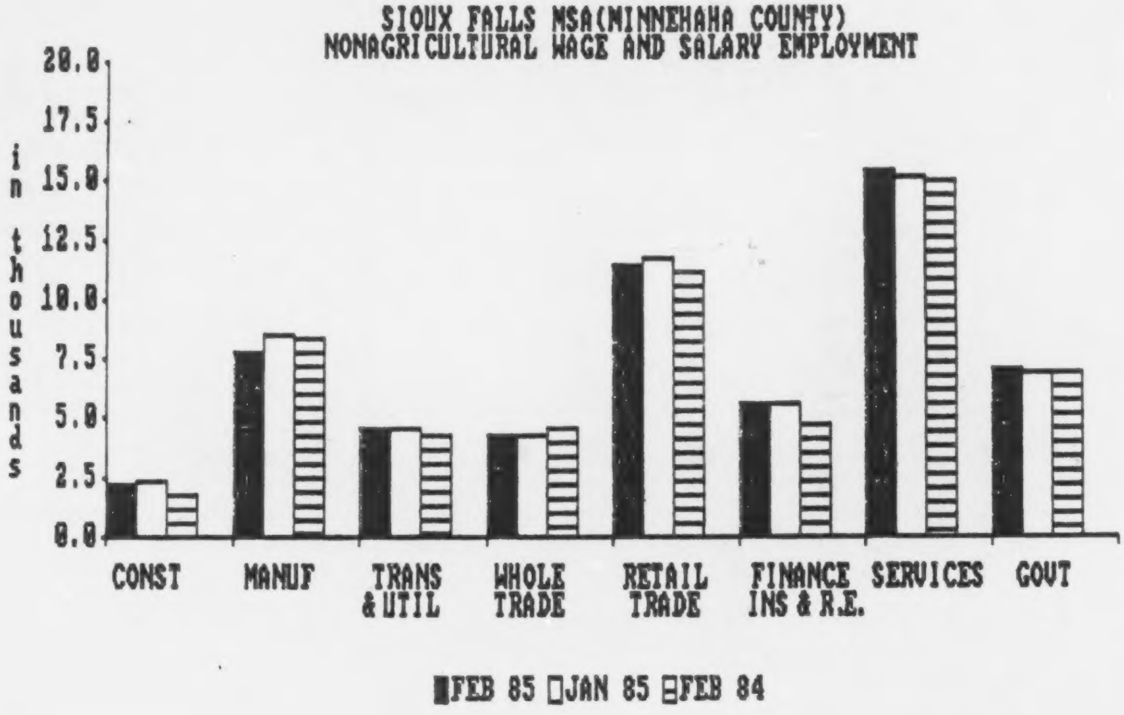
TABLE 2

SOUTH DAKOTA NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT



	FEB. 1985	JAN. 1985	FEB. 1984	Percent Change From Last Month	Percent Change From Last Year
TOTAL	237.9	238.8	236.5	-.4	.6
MINING................................	2.4	2.5	2.5	-4.0	-4.0
CONSTRUCTION..........................	7.0	7.2	6.9	-2.8	1.4
MANUFACTURING.........................	26.5	27.4	27.4	-3.3	-3.3
Durable Goods......................	13.8	14.8	14.9	-6.8	-7.4
Fabricated Metals & Machinery...	9.0	9.6	9.9	-6.3	-9.1
Nondurable Goods...................	12.7	12.6	12.5	.8	1.6
Food & Kindred Products.........	7.6	7.5	7.4	1.3	2.7
Paper, Printing & Publishing....	2.6	2.7	2.5	-3.7	4.0
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES.	12.1	12.1	12.0	.0	.8
Transportation.....................	7.3	7.2	6.9	1.4	5.8
Communication & Public Utilities..	4.8	4.9	5.0	-2.0	-4.0
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE..........	62.6	63.2	61.6	-.9	1.6
Wholesale Trade....................	15.9	16.2	16.4	-1.9	-3.0
Durable Goods...................	6.8	6.9	7.2	-1.4	-5.6
Nondurable Goods................	9.1	9.3	9.2	-2.2	-1.1
Retail Trade.......................	46.7	46.9	45.2	-.4	3.3
FINANCE, INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE..	13.3	13.2	12.8	.8	3.9
SERVICES............................	56.8	56.4	55.6	.7	2.2
Hotels, Amuse., Pers. & Business..	13.6	13.5	13.4	.7	1.5
Medical and Health................	22.2	22.1	22.5	.5	-1.3
Educational, Membership & Social..	17.8	17.5	16.7	1.7	6.6
GOVERNMENT..........................	57.3	56.8	57.7	.9	-.7
Federal...........................	10.3	10.3	10.2	.0	1.0
State.............................	16.3	16.1	16.2	1.2	.6
State Education.................	8.1	7.9	8.2	2.5	-1.2
Local.............................	30.7	30.4	31.3	1.0	-1.9
Local Education.................	18.0	17.6	18.7	2.3	-3.7

TABLE 2 (Continued)



	FEB. 1985	JAN. 1985	FEB. 1984	Percent Change From	
				Last Month	Last Year
TOTAL	58.9	59.5	57.6	-1.0	2.3
1/ MINING	--	--	--	--	--
CONSTRUCTION	2.3	2.4	1.9	-4.2	21.1
MANUFACTURING	7.8	8.6	8.5	-9.3	-8.2
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES	4.7	4.6	4.4	2.2	6.8
TRADE	15.8	16.2	15.9	-2.5	-.6
Wholesale Trade	4.3	4.3	4.6	.0	-6.5
Retail Trade	11.5	11.9	11.2	-3.4	2.7
FINANCE, INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE	5.6	5.6	4.8	.0	16.7
SERVICES	15.5	15.2	15.1	2.0	2.6
GOVERNMENT	7.1	7.0	7.0	1.4	1.4

The figures in Table 2 include almost all nonfarm wage earners (full-time and part-time) but exclude the self-employed. They are derived from a monthly sample survey of South Dakota nonagricultural establishments and include workers on the payroll for the week including the 12th of the month. This table compares the current month's employment totals of the major industry groups to the totals of the previous month and year.

1/ Mining employment not published, employment less than 100 workers.

TABLE 3
HOURS AND EARNINGS PRODUCTION WORKERS*

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	FEB. 1985	JAN. 1985	FEB. 1984	FEB. 1985	JAN. 1985	FEB. 1984	FEB. 1985	JAN. 1985	FEB. 1984
South Dakota Statewide									
Manufacturing...............	$ 301.84	$ 314.71	$ 284.62	40.9	42.3	40.2	$ 7.38	$ 7.44	$ 7.08
Durable Goods.............	288.23	300.88	274.85	40.2	41.5	40.3	7.17	7.25	6.82
Nondurable Goods..........	317.75	332.88	293.13	41.7	43.4	40.1	7.62	7.67	7.31
Sioux Falls SMSA									
Manufacturing...............	$ 322.79	$ 330.08	$ 296.72	44.4	46.1	43.7	$ 7.27	$ 7.16	$ 6.79

*Average hours and earnings for production-related workers.

The figures in this table are for production-related workers in the manufacturing industry. The earnings estimates are based on gross pay before deductions and include pay for overtime, holidays, vacations, and sick leave. They exclude bonuses (unless earned and paid regularly each pay period).

TABLE 4
CONSUMER PRICE INDEX
ALL URBAN CONSUMERS

1967=100	JAN. 1985	DEC. 1984	JAN. 1984	Percent Change From Last Month	Percent Change From Last Year
All Items.............	316.1	315.5	305.2	.2	3.6
Food & Beverages....	299.3	297.2	291.6	.7	2.6
Housing.............	342.0	341.2	329.2	.2	3.9
Apparel.............	199.8	203.2	196.4	-1.7	1.7
Transportation......	314.7	315.8	306.0	-.3	2.8
Medical Care........	391.1	388.5	369.5	.7	5.8
Entertainment.......	261.0	260.1	249.9	.3	4.4

The Consumer Price Index is a widely watched national indicator of inflation. It is a measure of change, over time, in the prices of goods and services in major expenditure groups typically purchased by urban consumers. It measures the change in prices by comparing what a sample "market basket" of goods and services costs today with what the same sample "market basket" cost at an earlier date.

TABLE 5
CHARACTERISTICS OF THE INSURED UNEMPLOYED[1] - STATEWIDE

	Number			Percent		
	FEB 1985	JAN 1985	FEB 1984	FEB 1985	JAN 1985	FEB 1984
Sex, Total	5,173	4,603	3,713	100.0	100.0	100.0
Male	3,578	2,993	2,815	69.2	65.0	75.8
Female	1,595	1,610	898	30.8	35.0	24.2
Race, Total	5,173	4,603	3,713	100.0	100.0	100.0
White	4,860	4,315	3,469	93.9	93.7	93.4
Nonwhite	313	288	244	6.1	6.3	6.6
Age, Total	5,173	4,603	3,713	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under 45	4,081	3,519	2,851	78.9	76.5	76.8
Over 45	1,092	1,084	862	21.1	23.5	23.2
[2] Industry, Total	5,173	4,603	3,713	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mining	163	142	142	3.2	3.1	3.8
Construction	1,518	1,198	1,251	29.3	26.0	33.7
Manufacturing	1,407	1,315	683	27.2	28.6	18.4
Transportation & Public Utilities	182	149	144	3.5	3.2	3.9
Trade	918	856	723	17.7	18.6	19.5
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	85	61	54	1.6	1.3	1.5
Services	714	698	520	13.8	15.2	14.0
Government	186	184	196	3.6	4.0	5.3
[2] Occupation, Total	5,173	4,603	3,713	100.0	100.0	100.0
Professional & Managerial	396	411	358	7.7	8.9	9.6
Clerical and Sales	600	495	413	11.6	10.8	11.1
Services	430	467	411	8.3	10.1	11.1
Processing	145	170	195	2.8	3.7	5.3
Machine Trade	213	176	112	4.1	3.8	3.0
Benchwork	922	840	165	17.8	18.2	4.4
Structural Work	1,748	1,445	1,491	33.8	31.4	40.2
Other	719	599	568	13.9	13.0	15.3
Duration of Current Unemployment Total	5,173	4,603	3,713	100.0	100.0	100.0
1-2 Weeks	852	1,168	415	16.5	25.4	11.2
3-4 Weeks	755	816	427	14.6	17.7	11.5
5-14 Weeks	2,726	1,866	2,059	52.7	40.5	55.5
15 Weeks & Over	840	753	812	16.2	16.4	21.9

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[1] The insured unemployed are those unemployed persons who had worked for employers covered by South Dakota's Unemployment Insurance Laws, and who are eligible for unemployment compensation.

[2] Refers to industry and occupation involvement prior to unemployment.

TABLE 6
SELECTED LABOR DEPARTMENT ACTIVITIES - STATEWIDE

	FEB. 1985	JAN. 1985	FEB. 1984	Percent Change From Last Month	Percent Change From Last Year
UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE					
A. Initial Claims	3,061	6,590	2,285	-53.6	34.0
B. Weeks Claimed	21,679	22,533	18,736	-3.8	15.7
C. Amount of Benefit Payments	$1,896,520	$1,755,758	$1,274,620	8.0	48.8
D. Unemployment Trust Fund Balance	$25,995,200	$26,820,900	$15,740,100	-3.1	65.2
JOB SERVICE					
E. Applicants Available (New and Renewals)	5,292	6,281	6,031	-15.7	-12.3
F. Nonag Placements	1,765	2,170	2,074	-18.7	-14.9
G. Nonag Job Openings	2,301	2,745	2,155	-16.2	6.8

The data in this table are taken from the records of the State unemployment insurance program and the State Job Service system.

TABLE 7
JOINT JOB SERVICE AND SOCIAL SERVICE ACTIVITY

Aid to Families with Dependent Children (ADC) Recipients	January 1985 People	January 1985 Savings in Dollars
H. Employed	14	$2,916
I. Partial Employment	98	$8,280

The data in this table are taken from the records of the South Dakota Department of Social Services.

A. Initial Claims - The total number of first claims for unemployment compensation.

B. Weeks Claimed - The total number of weeks for which claimants received compensation under the State Unemployment Insurance Program.

C. Amount of Benefit Payments - The total amount of money paid to claimants through our State Program.

D. Unemployment Trust Fund Balance - The fund to which all required Unemployment Insurance Taxes are paid and from which all benefits to claimants are paid.

E. Applicants Available (New and Renewals) - The total number of different individuals who registered or renewed their applications for work at Job Service offices in the State.

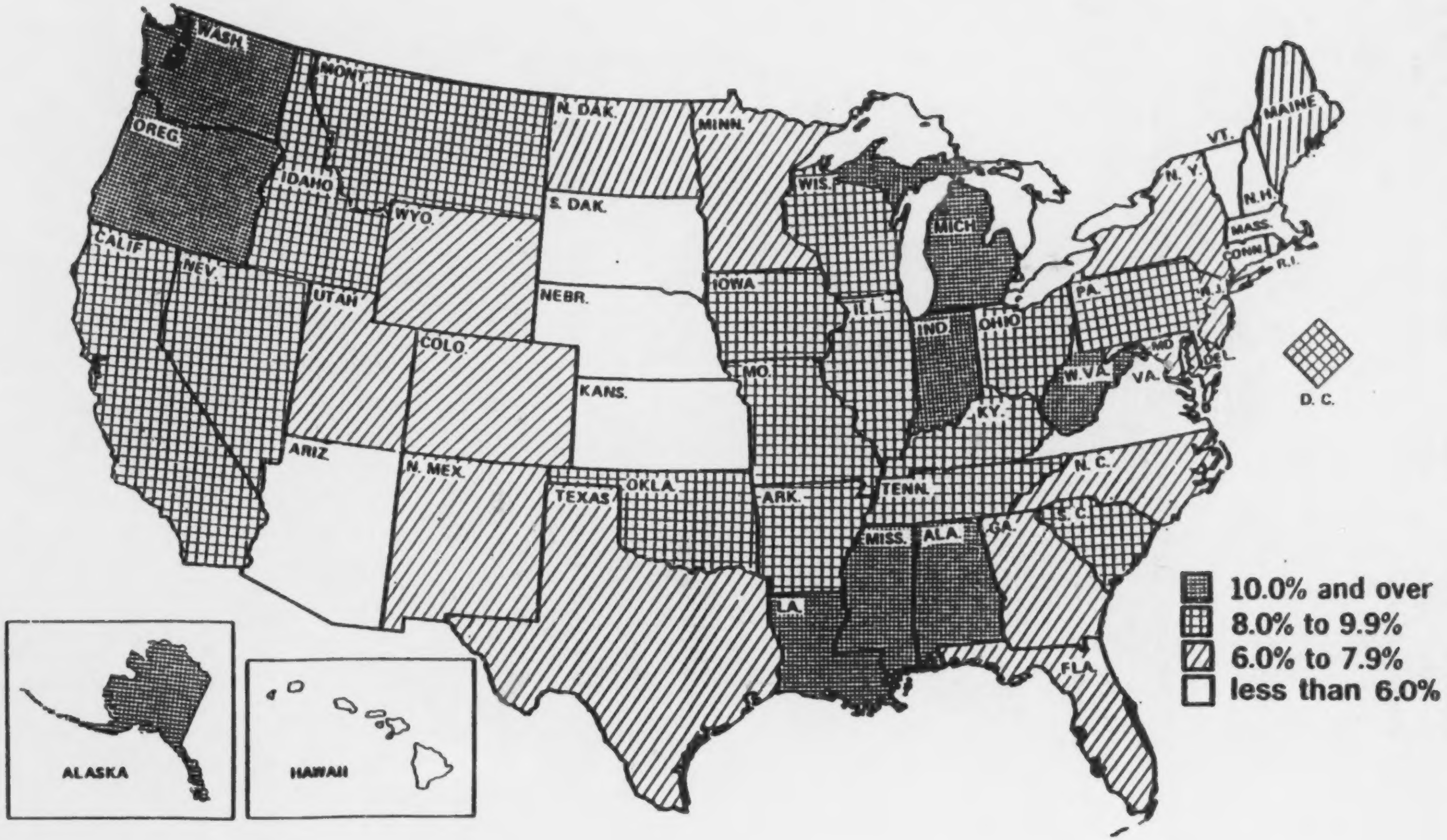
F. Nonag Placements - A count of the number of times during the month that Job Service applicants were hired by nonfarm employers.

G. Nonag Job Openings - A count of new job openings received during the month by South Dakota Job Service offices from nonfarm employers.

H. Employed - The number of people no longer needing ADC and the dollars saved due to their employment.

I. Partial Employment - The number of people with reduced ADC payments and the dollars saved due to their partial employment.

Unemployment Rates by State, January 1985


WASH.
OREG.
CALIF
NEV.
IDAHO
MONT.
WYO.
UTAH
COLO.
ARIZ
N. MEX.
N. DAK.
S. DAK.
NEBR.
KANS.
OKLA.
TEXAS
MINN.
IOWA
MO.
ARK.
LA.
WIS.
ILL.
MICH.
IND.
OHIO
KY.
TENN.
MISS.
ALA.
GA.
FLA.
S. C.
N. C.
VA.
W. VA.
MD.
DEL.
PA.
N. J.
N. Y.
VT.
N. H.
MAINE
MASS.
CONN.
R. I.
D. C.
ALASKA
HAWAII
10.0% and over
8.0% to 9.9%
6.0% to 7.9%
less than 6.0%

The Labor Market Information Center of the South Dakota Department of Labor collects, analyzes and publishes information concerning the economy, labor market and population characteristics. This information can be very important to economic developers; social and training program planners; business, education and government administrators.

LABOR MARKET INFORMATION AVAILABLE

DID YOU KNOW???

The 1982 Census of Service Industries for South Dakota has been released by the U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census. As with other industries previously reported in this section, this census is conducted biannually during years ending in two and seven. The following information are findings from service firms subject to Federal income tax.

IN SOUTH DAKOTA:

- South Dakota's 3,517 service establishments of firms with payroll had receipts totaling $674 million and payroll of $234 million.
- For establishments with payroll, receipts of offices of physicians totaled $122 million. Other leading service kinds of business in 1982 were hotels and motels with receipts of $78 million; legal services with $47 million in receipts; and offices of dentists, $36 million.
- There were 21,379 paid employees (full and part-time) working in service industries in the state as of mid-March 1982. Hotels and motels had 3,347 employees; nursing and personal care facilities, 2,583 employees; and offices of physicians, 2,270.
- Minnehaha County led all counties in the state, accounting for 32.0 percent of the state total for service industries' receipts. They also accounted for 37.3 percent of the first quarter payroll in 1982 while recording 28.6 percent of the paid employees for the pay period including March 12, 1982.

Source: 1982 Census of Service Industries South Dakota, SC82-A-42, U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

For this and other information contact:

THE LABOR MARKET INFORMATION CENTER
Box 1730
Aberdeen, SD 57401

Phone: (605) 622-2314

5/28/85 S7355-1A

South Dakota
Labor Bulletin

MARCH 1985

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Each month the South Dakota Department of Labor publishes and analyzes statistics on the state's employed and unemployed -- who together comprise the South Dakota labor force. These important statistics are closely watched indicators of the economic well-being of the state. The following is a brief explanation of how the number of employed and unemployed and the unemployment rate are computed, a look at the seasonality of employment, and other factors that can cause the number of employed and unemployed to rise and fall.

Employed, Unemployed and the Unemployment Rate

Labor statistics, such as the number of workers and the number of people searching for work, are obtained from a survey called the Current Population Survey (CPS) conducted monthly by the Bureau of the Census. Based on the results of the sample survey, every person age 16 years or over in the civilian, non-institutional population, is classified as either employed, unemployed or not in the labor force. In South Dakota and 39 other states, the CPS sample alone is not large enough to provide monthly estimates of employed and unemployed. Therefore, data from two other major sources, the Unemployment Insurance (UI) System and the Current Employment Statistics (CES) Program, are used in conjunction with the CPS to derive monthly data.

The CES program is a monthly survey of employers (about 1,900 in South Dakota) which provides current estimates of all nonfarm payroll employment in the state. Following is a list of factors used to determine employment in addition to the results of the CES survey:

a) agriculture workers;
b) non-agricultural self-employed and unpaid family workers; and
c) domestics.

Total employment estimates are made using the CPS and CES survey results in addition to the factors listed.

Following determination of the number of employed, an estimate of the total number of unemployed is prepared. There are many types of job seekers that make up the number of unemployed in addition to those people receiving unemployment compensation or those people walking into Job Service offices seeking employment. Following is a list of people who are not receiving unemployment insurance benefits but are counted among the unemployed:

a) Persons who remain unemployed after exhausting unemployment benefits;

b) Former workers who delay or never file unemployment claims, but are looking for work;

c) Those who have been denied benefits because they are not qualified to receive them;

d) Unemployed Federal or Railroad workers;

e) Unemployed domestic workers, agricultural workers, and self-employed and unpaid family workers;

f) Unemployed individuals not covered by unemployment insurance programs such as elected officials and former employees of certain non-profit organizations; and

g) Those entering the labor market for the first time (students for example) and those who have been out of the labor force for a period of time (housewives for example), who have not yet found employment.

The number of unemployed is determined by the factors listed above as well as from results of the CPS. After obtaining an estimate for total employed and unemployed, the two are summed to arrive at an estimate of the labor force. The unemployment rate is derived by dividing the number of unemployed by the labor force and is expressed as a percent.

Published Monthly by the South Dakota Department of Labor

Seasonality of Employment and Unemployment

The graphs below show the seasonality of employment and unemployment that normally occurs in South Dakota. Table A exhibits the increases and decreases of the unemployment rate by month for 1984. Although different rates are recorded in different years, the seasonal pattern evident in this graph normally occurs. Unemployment historically rises in the winter and declines in the summer.

As mentioned, employment is also seasonal and the construction industry is a good example of how this pattern takes place in South Dakota. Table B below demonstrates 1984 monthly employment levels in the construction industry. During the summer and fall (June through October) many construction jobs become available and this industry is usually at its peak employment for the year. As the weather gets colder there is less construction activity, causing employment to decline and unemployment to rise in the construction industry until warm weather returns.

Other Factors Influencing the Unemployment Rate

An increase in the unemployment rate, when seasonal patterns indicate the rate could be decreasing, signifies a counter seasonal movement that can be caused by several individual factors, or a combination of factors. At times, the rate may be forced upward by a slowdown in the economy that usually results in decreased employment and an increase in the number of unemployed. However, when there is increased unemployment in addition to an increase in the number of employed, it is an indicator that workers are entering the job market at a faster pace than they can be absorbed. Some of these people may be searching for employment for the first time, while others may have dropped out of the labor force at an earlier time and are now re-entering the job market because they feel they have a better chance of finding employment.

In Conclusion

Determining the number of workers in South Dakota, the number of unemployed and the subsequent computation of the size of the labor force and unemployment rate, is a carefully measured process that is consistent from month-to-month and year-to-year. Just as important as the computations is the interpretation of these statistics. Evaluating the movement and trends of these figures as a group, in conjunction with the known or expected patterns they follow, can often lead to an insight and perspective not possible when they are examined individually.

TABLE A
UNEMPLOYMENT RATES BY MONTH
SOUTH DAKOTA--1984

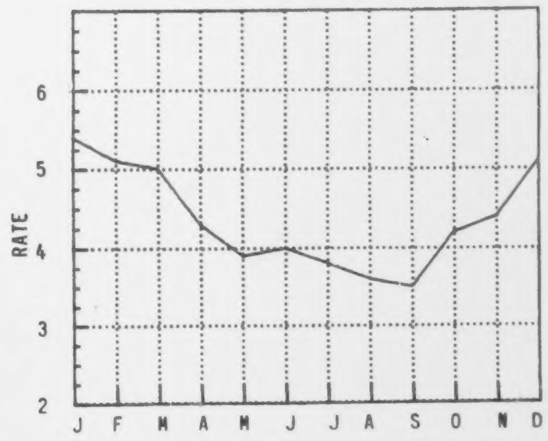
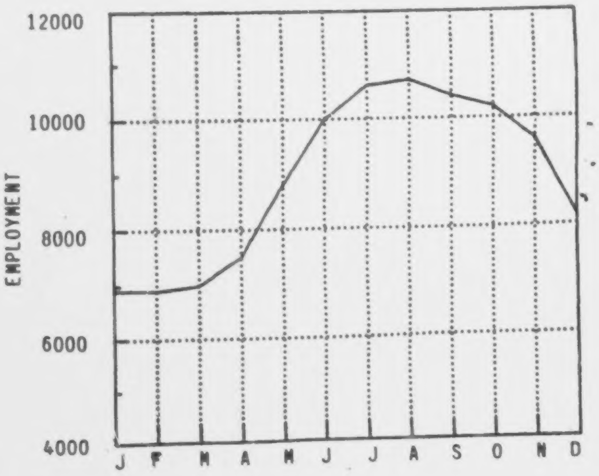


TABLE B
CONSTRUCTION EMPLOYMENT BY MONTH
SOUTH DAKOTA --1984



South Dakota Labor Market in March 1985

Nonagricultural wage and salary employment in the state increased to 240,300 in March 1985. That figure is 1,600 jobs ahead of the one-year-ago March level and represents an increase of 2,600 jobs over one month earlier nonfarm job totals.

Several major industries posted gains during the 12 month period ending March 1985. The finance/insurance/real estate industry grew by 4.7 percent, adding 600 jobs, while the services industry added 1,200 jobs for a growth rate of 2.1 percent. The growth in the services industry took place in both the educational/membership/social and hotels/amusements/personal/business sectors with additional jobs of 700 and 300 respectively. This diverse industry employed 57,400 workers in March and accounted for approximately 24 percent of all nonfarm workers in the state. Growth in the trade industry, which now employs about 26 percent of nonfarm workers, was based on the strength of the retail sector. This sector has added 1,200 jobs to South Dakota's economy since March 1984.

Both the transportation/public utilities and construction industries contributed to the state's employment growth. The transportation/public utilities industry increased employment by 400 for a growth rate of 3.3 percent while construction employment rose by 300 or 4.3 percent.

Three industries posted declines in employment from March 1984 to March 1985. Mining declined slightly with a loss of 100 jobs while government employment dropped by 400. Reduced demand for durable goods caused manufacturing rosters to decline by 900 when compared to one-year-ago levels.

A review of month-to-month employment changes reveals that every major industry (except mining which remained constant) played a role in the addition of 2,600 people to the state's non-farm wage and salary payrolls. The most notable changes occurred in the trade industry, where 800 jobs were added between February and March 1985, and in the services industry which added 700 jobs. Construction employment increased by 200 jobs during the same time.

Manufacturing employment rose by 100 jobs from February to March and the average weekly hours worked climbed to 42.5 hours in March--which was up 1.4 hours from the previous month.

The unemployment rate in South Dakota dipped to 5.9 percent in March from the 6.1 percent rate recorded in February. The number of employed in the state climbed 7,300 from February to March 1985 while the number of unemployed decreased by 200 to 20,200. The fact, that the number of employed increased by a much larger amount than the unemployed decreased, is an indication that there are many people now entering the labor market who recently have not been active participants in the labor force.

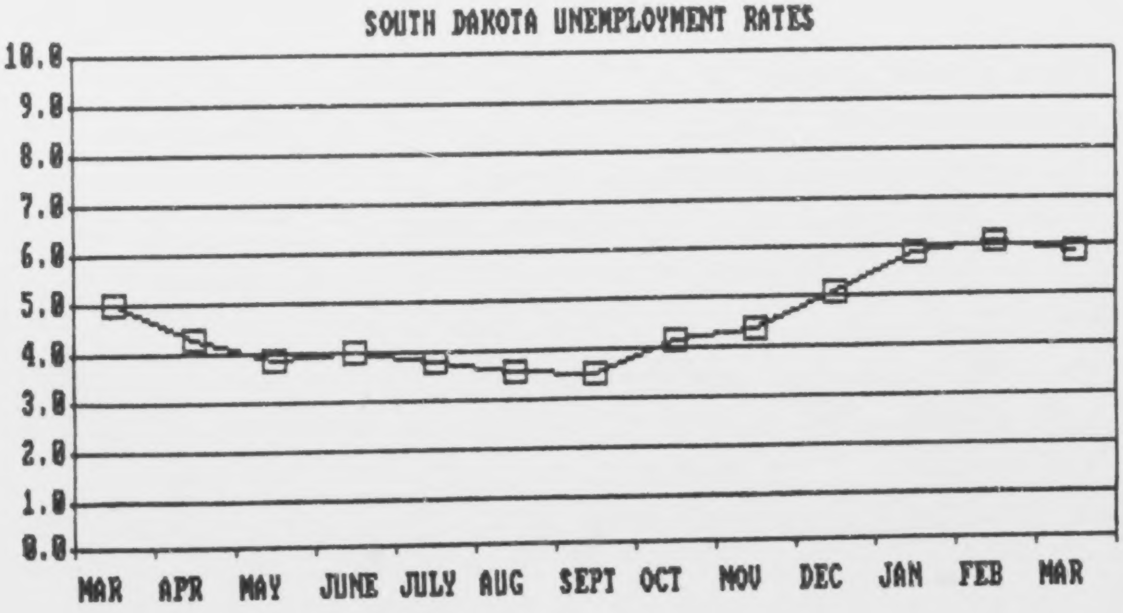
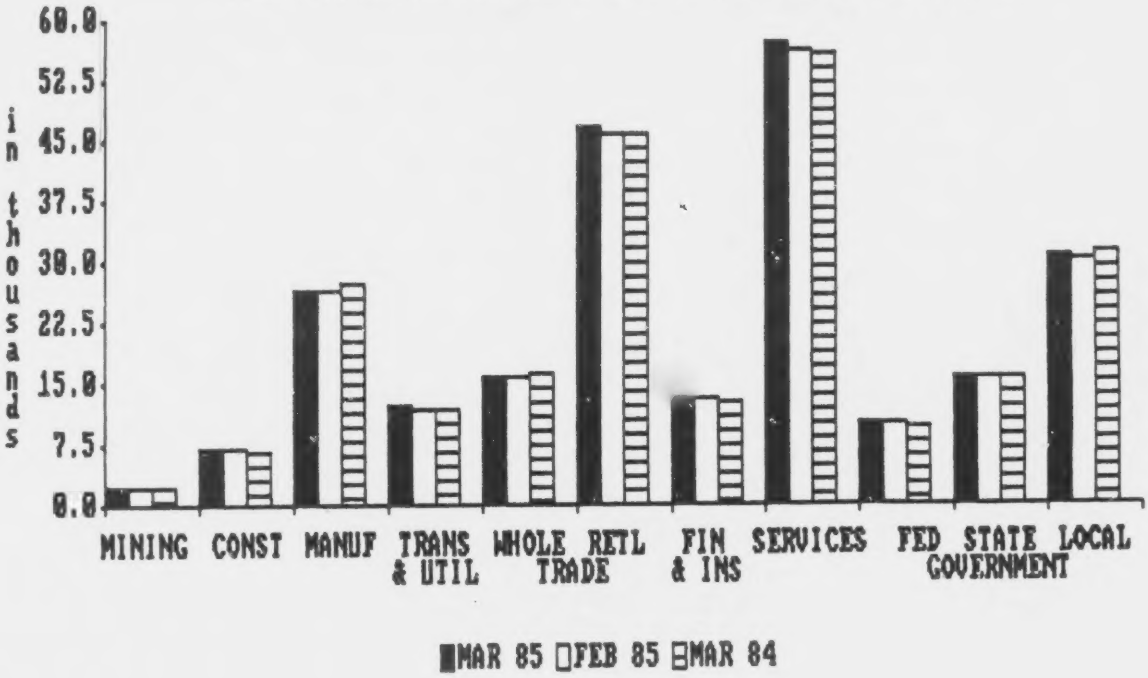


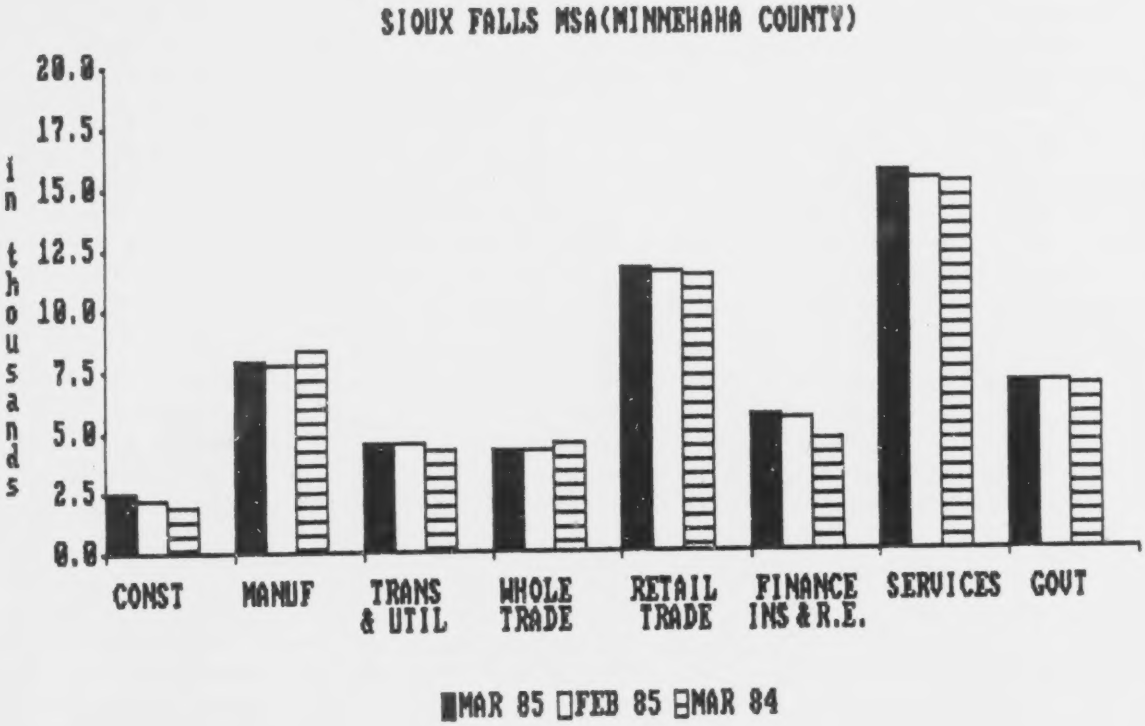
TABLE 1

SOUTH DAKOTA NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT



	MAR 1985	FEB 1985	MAR 1984	Percent Change From Last Month	Percent Change From Last Year
TOTAL	240.3	237.7	238.7	1.1	.7
MINING	2.4	2.4	2.5	.0	-4.0
CONSTRUCTION	7.3	7.1	7.0	2.8	4.3
MANUFACTURING	26.7	26.6	27.6	.4	-3.3
Durable Goods	13.8	13.9	15.0	-.7	-8.0
Fabricated Metals & Machinery	8.7	9.0	9.9	-3.3	-12.1
Nondurable Goods	12.9	12.7	12.7	1.6	1.6
Food & Kindred Products	7.8	7.6	7.5	2.6	4.0
Paper, Printing & Publishing	2.6	2.7	2.5	-3.7	4.0
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES	12.4	12.2	12.0	1.6	3.3
Transportation	7.3	7.2	7.0	1.4	4.3
Communication & Public Utilities	5.1	5.0	5.0	2.0	2.0
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE	63.0	62.2	62.3	1.3	1.1
Wholesale Trade	16.0	15.9	16.4	.6	-2.4
Durable Goods	6.7	6.8	7.2	-1.5	-6.9
Nondurable Goods	9.3	9.1	9.3	2.2	.0
Retail Trade	47.1	46.3	45.9	1.7	2.6
FINANCE, INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE	13.4	13.3	12.8	.8	4.7
SERVICES	57.4	56.7	56.2	1.2	2.1
Hotels, Amuse., Pers. & Business	14.0	13.5	13.7	3.7	2.2
Medical and Health	22.3	22.2	22.4	.5	-.4
Educational, Membership & Social	17.7	17.7	17.0	.0	4.1
GOVERNMENT	57.7	57.3	58.1	.7	-.7
Federal	10.3	10.3	10.1	.0	2.0
State	16.2	16.3	16.2	-.6	.0
State Education	8.2	8.1	8.3	1.2	-1.2
Local	31.2	30.7	31.7	1.6	-1.6
Local Education	18.4	18.0	19.0	2.2	-3.2

TABLE 1 (Continued)



	MAR 1985	FEB 1985	MAR 1984	Percent Change From Last Month	Percent Change From Last Year
TOTAL...............................	60.3	59.3	58.3	1.7	3.4
1/ MINING...............................	--	--	--	--	--
CONSTRUCTION	2.5	2.3	2.0	8.7	25.0
MANUFACTURING.........................	8.0	7.9	8.5	1.3	-5.9
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES..	4.7	4.7	4.4	.0	6.8
TRADE.................................	16.2	16.0	16.2	1.3	.0
Wholesale Trade....................	4.3	4.3	4.7	.0	-8.5
Retail Trade.......................	11.9	11.7	11.5	1.7	3.5
FINANCE, INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE...	5.8	5.7	4.8	1.8	20.8
SERVICES............................	15.8	15.5	15.4	1.9	2.6
GOVERNMENT..........................	7.2	7.1	7.0	1.4	2.9

The figures in Table 1 include almost all nonfarm wage earners (full-time and part-time) but exclude the self-employed. They are derived from a monthly sample survey of South Dakota nonagricultural establishments and include workers on the payroll for the week including the 12th of the month. This table compares the current month's employment totals of the major industry groups to the totals of the previous month and year.

1/ Mining employment not published, employment less than 100 workers.

TABLE 2

LABOR FORCE / EMPLOYMENT / UNEMPLOYMENT

	MARCH 1985 (1)				MARCH 1984			
	Labor Force(2)	Employment	Unemployment	Rate	Labor Force(2)	Employment	Unemployment	Rate
United States	114,394,000	105,768,000	8,625,000	7.5 (3)	111,828,000	102,770,000	9,057,000	8.1 (3)
South Dakota	341,200	321,000	20,200	5.9	334,100	317,500	16,600	5.0
Sioux Falls MSA	70,879	67,113	3,766	5.3	68,592	65,619	2,973	4.3
Aurora	1,356	1,318	38	2.8	1,415	1,374	41	2.9
Beadle	9,234	8,787	447	4.8	9,122	8,695	427	4.7
Bennett	1,314	1,278	36	2.7	1,354	1,306	48	3.5
Bon Homme	3,197	2,966	231	7.2	3,326	3,185	141	4.2
Brookings	13,772	12,895	877	6.4	13,764	13,054	710	5.2
Brown	19,698	18,503	1,195	6.1	19,533	18,522	1,011	5.2
Brule	2,890	2,721	169	5.8	2,841	2,699	142	5.0
Buffalo	557	434	123	22.1	452	404	48	10.6
Butte	3,695	3,500	195	5.3	3,616	3,512	104	2.9
Campbell	870	812	58	6.7	824	752	72	8.7
Charles Mix	3,628	3,419	209	5.8	3,732	3,464	268	7.2
Clark	1,729	1,612	117	6.8	1,868	1,718	150	8.0
Clay	5,697	5,379	318	5.6	5,877	5,579	298	5.1
Codington	11,160	10,323	837	7.5	10,138	9,563	575	5.7
Corson	1,306	1,183	123	9.4	1,301	1,207	94	7.2
Custer	2,375	2,194	181	7.6	2,408	2,266	142	5.9
Davison	9,492	9,076	416	4.4	9,380	9,038	342	3.6
Day	3,087	2,811	276	8.9	3,109	2,824	285	9.2
Deuel	1,927	1,692	235	12.2	2,014	1,763	251	12.5
Dewey	1,765	1,592	173	9.8	1,881	1,718	163	8.7
Douglas	1,690	1,587	103	6.1	1,779	1,712	67	3.8
Edmunds	1,800	1,722	78	4.3	1,917	1,834	83	4.3
Fall River	3,106	2,941	165	5.3	3,271	3,119	152	4.6
Faulk	1,178	1,142	36	3.1	1,291	1,234	57	4.4
Grant	4,462	4,110	352	7.9	4,426	4,156	270	6.1
Gregory	2,353	2,283	70	3.0	2,440	2,381	59	2.4
Haakon	1,117	1,067	50	4.5	1,218	1,179	39	3.2
Hamlin	2,117	1,960	157	7.4	1,987	1,869	118	5.9
Hand	1,826	1,754	72	3.9	1,943	1,873	70	3.6
Hanson	996	944	52	5.2	1,018	948	70	6.9
Harding	725	713	12	1.7	639	633	6	0.9
Hughes	8,147	7,813	334	4.1	7,919	7,616	303	3.8
Hutchinson	4,146	3,945	201	4.8	4,154	3,993	161	3.9
Hyde	764	718	46	6.0	792	770	22	2.8
Jackson	1,098	1,003	95	8.7	1,022	946	76	7.4
Jerauld	1,113	1,097	16	1.4	1,184	1,158	26	2.2
Jones	566	492	74	13.1	595	525	70	11.8
Kingsbury	3,523	3,352	171	4.9	3,349	3,240	109	3.3
Lake	6,034	5,581	453	7.5	5,526	5,265	261	4.7
Lawrence	9,386	8,974	412	4.4	9,540	9,033	507	5.3
Lincoln	6,468	6,029	439	6.8	6,157	5,832	325	5.3
Lyman	1,342	1,209	133	9.9	1,364	1,262	102	7.5
McCook	2,711	2,474	237	8.7	2,806	2,645	161	5.7
McPherson	1,429	1,355	74	5.2	1,490	1,401	89	6.0
Marshall	1,942	1,747	195	10.0	1,993	1,825	168	8.4
Meade	6,327	5,927	400	6.3	6,027	5,707	320	5.3
Mellette	727	638	89	12.2	729	679	50	6.9
Miner	1,681	1,588	93	5.5	1,667	1,576	91	5.5
Minnehaha	70,879	67,113	3,766	5.3	68,592	65,619	2,973	4.3
Moody	3,686	3,487	199	5.4	3,544	3,385	159	4.5
Pennington	42,317	40,176	2,141	5.1	39,899	38,143	1,756	4.4
Perkins	2,151	2,099	52	2.4	2,155	2,054	102	4.7
Potter	1,772	1,710	62	3.5	1,734	1,671	63	3.6
Roberts	4,231	3,736	495	11.7	4,151	3,772	379	9.1
Sanborn	1,221	1,143	78	6.4	1,280	1,200	80	6.3
Shannon	3,048	2,744	304	10.0	2,850	2,604	246	8.6
Spink	3,429	3,276	153	4.5	3,579	3,438	141	3.9
Stanley	1,559	1,462	97	6.2	1,317	1,228	89	6.8
Sully	637	623	14	2.2	696	622	74	10.6
Todd	2,194	2,027	167	7.6	2,073	1,927	146	7.0
Tripp	3,063	2,964	99	3.2	3,046	2,937	109	3.6
Turner	3,805	3,568	237	6.2	3,907	3,637	270	6.9
Union	5,286	4,755	531	10.0	5,425	5,122	303	5.6
Walworth	2,997	2,836	161	5.4	3,001	2,825	176	5.9
Yankton	10,458	9,770	688	6.6	9,657	9,271	386	4.0
Ziebach	973	915	58	6.0	994	968	26	2.6

(1) Preliminary data subject to revision.

(2) Labor Force estimates include employed and unemployed civilians 16 years old and older by place of residence.

(3) The seasonally adjusted rates which were announced by the national government were 7.3 and 7.8. The data in this table are not seasonally adjusted.

TABLE 3
HOURS AND EARNINGS PRODUCTION WORKERS*

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	MAR 1985	FEB 1985	MAR 1984	MAR 1985	FEB 1985	MAR 1984	MAR 1985	FEB 1984	MAR 1984
South Dakota Statewide									
Manufacturing...............	$316.63	$303.73	$297.49	42.5	41.1	41.9	$ 7.45	$ 7.39	$ 7.10
Durable Goods............	302.74	289.44	282.49	41.7	40.2	41.3	7.26	7.20	6.84
Nondurable Goods..........	332.01	320.38	310.37	43.4	42.1	42.4	7.65	7.61	7.32
Sioux Falls SMSA									
Manufacturing...............	$339.71	$323.52	$310.91	46.6	44.5	44.8	$ 7.29	$ 7.27	$ 6.94

*Average hours and earnings for production-related workers.

The figures in this table are for production-related workers in the manufacturing industry. The earnings estimates are based on gross pay before deductions and include pay for overtime, holidays, vacations, and sick leave. They exclude bonuses (unless earned and paid regularly each pay period).

TABLE 4
CONSUMER PRICE INDEX
ALL URBAN CONSUMERS

1967=100	FEB 1985	JAN 1985	FEB 1984	Percent Change From Last Month	Percent Change From Last Year
All Items.............	317.4	316.1	306.6	.4	3.5
Food & Beverages....	301.4	299.3	294.2	.7	2.4
Housing.............	343.6	342.0	331.0	.5	3.8
Apparel.............	201.8	199.8	196.2	1.0	2.9
Transportation......	314.3	314.7	305.8	-.1	2.8
Medical Care........	393.8	391.1	373.2	.7	5.5
Entertainment.......	261.3	261.0	251.5	.1	3.9

The Consumer Price Index is a widely watched national indicator of inflation. It is a measure of change, over time, in the prices of goods and services in major expenditure groups typically purchased by urban consumers. It measures the change in prices by comparing what a sample "market basket" of goods and services costs today with what the same sample "market basket" cost at an earlier date.

TABLE 5

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE INSURED UNEMPLOYED[1] - STATEWIDE

	Number			Percent		
	MAR 1985	FEB 1985	MAR 1984	MAR 1985	FEB 1985	MAR 1984
Sex, Total	4,703	5,173	3 481	100.0	100.0	100.0
Male	3,240	3,578	2 667	68.9	69.2	76.6
Female	1,463	1,595	814	31.1	30.8	23.4
Race, Total	4,703	5,173	3 481	100.0	100.0	100.0
White	4,393	4,860	3 276	93.4	93.9	94.1
Nonwhite	310	313	205	6.6	6.1	5.9
Age, Total	4,703	5,173	3 481	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under 45	3,706	4,081	2 606	78.8	78.9	74.9
Over 45	997	1,092	875	21.2	21.1	25.1
[2] Industry, Total	4,703	5,173	3 481	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mining	156	163	124	3.3	3.2	3.6
Construction	1,329	1,518	1 159	28.3	29.3	33.3
Manufacturing	1,203	1,407	612	25.6	27.2	17.6
Transportation & Public Utilities	175	182	153	3.7	3.5	4.4
Trade	886	918	691	18.8	17.7	19.9
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	91	85	62	1.9	1.6	1.8
Services	703	714	458	14.9	13.8	13.2
Government	160	186	222	3.4	3.6	6.4
[2] Occupation, Total	4,703	5,173	3 481	100.0	100.0	100.0
Professional & Managerial	364	396	346	7.7	7.7	9.9
Clerical and Sales	569	600	416	12.1	11.6	12.0
Services	453	430	390	9.6	8.3	11.2
Processing	108	145	170	2.3	2.8	4.9
Machine Trade	192	213	112	4.1	4.1	3.2
Benchwork	802	922	131	17.1	17.8	3.8
Structural Work	1,533	1,748	1 343	32.6	33.8	38.6
Other	682	719	573	14.5	13.9	16.5
Duration of Current Unemployment Total	4,703	5,173	3 481	100.0	100.0	100.0
1-2 Weeks	470	852	351	10.0	16.5	10.1
3-4 Weeks	459	755	317	9.8	14.6	9.1
5-14 Weeks	2,599	2,726	1 716	55.3	52.7	49.3
15 Weeks & Over	1,175	840	1 097	25.0	16.2	31.5

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[1] The insured unemployed are those unemployed persons who had worked for employers covered by South Dakota's Unemployment Insurance Laws, and who are eligible for unemployment compensation.

[2] Refers to industry and occupation involvement prior to unemployment.

Unemployment Rates by State, February 1985

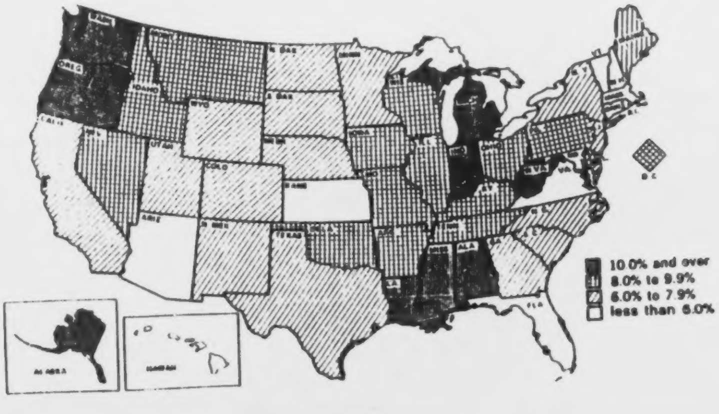

TABLE 6
SELECTED LABOR DEPARTMENT ACTIVITIES - STATEWIDE

	MAR. 1985	FEB. 1985	MAR. 1984	Percent Change From Last Month	Percent Change From Last Year
UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE					
A. Initial Claims....................	1,990	3,061	2,539	-35.0	-21.6
B. Weeks Claimed.....................	19,728	21,679	14,351	-9.0	37.5
C. Amount of Benefit Payments........	$ 1,765,744	$ 1,896,520	$ 1,478,598	-6.9	19.4
D. Unemployment Trust Fund Balance...	$24,562,900	$25,995,200	$14,520,500	-5.5	69.2
JOB SERVICE					
E. Applicants Available (New and Renewals)............	6,434	5,292	6,730	21.6	-4.4
F. Nonag Placements.................	2,778	1,765	2,882	57.4	-3.6
G. Nonag Job Openings...............	3,875	2,301	3,114	68.4	24.4

The data in this table are taken from the records of the State unemployment insurance program and the State Job Service system.

TABLE 7
JOINT JOB SERVICE AND SOCIAL SERVICE ACTIVITY

Aid to Families with Dependent Children (ADC) Recipients	March 1985 People	March 1985 Savings in Dollars
H. Employed..	38	$9,124
I. Partial Employment................................	85	$5,707

The data in this table are taken from the records of the South Dakota Department of Social Services.

A. Initial Claims - The total number of first claims for unemployment compensation.

B. Weeks Claimed - The total number of weeks for which claimants received compensation under the State Unemployment Insurance Program.

C. Amount of Benefit Payments - The total amount of money paid to claimants through our State Program.

D. Unemployment Trust Fund Balance - The fund to which all required Unemployment Insurance Taxes are paid and from which all benefits to claimants are paid.

E. Applicants Available (New and Renewals) - The total number of different individuals who registered or renewed their applications for work at Job Service offices in the State.

F. Nonag Placements - A count of the number of times during the month that Job Service applicants were hired by nonfarm employers.

G. Nonag Job Openings - A count of new job openings received during the month by South Dakota Job Service offices from nonfarm employers.

H. Employed - The number of people no longer needing ADC and the dollars saved due to their employment.

I. Partial Employment - The number of people with reduced ADC payments and the dollars saved due to their partial employment.

The Labor Market Information Center of the South Dakota Department of Labor collects, analyzes and publishes information concerning the economy, labor market and population characteristics. This information can be very important to economic developers; social and training program planners; business, education and government administrators.

LABOR MARKET INFORMATION AVAILABLE

DID YOU KNOW???

DID YOU KNOW:

American urban households spent about half of their total expenditures, gross income less taxes, on housing and transportation according to results from the Consumer Expenditure Survey. This survey interviews approximately 5,000 independent households every three months. The above and following information is taken from the first two years (1980-1981) of the survey.

- About 85 percent of households owned at least one vehicle, with the average being almost two vehicles per household. Gasoline accounted for about one-third of total transportation costs.
- Transporation expenditures as a share of total expenditures, approximately 20 percent, were higher for the younger consumers -- about 23 percent -- than for the older consumers -- about 16 percent.
- People owned their homes in about 60 percent of the households. They spent 27 percent of their housing costs on utilities and public services. Renters spent about 20 percent of housing costs on utilities. Total housing costs for owners and renters accounted for nearly 30 percent of total expenditures.
- Households in the over 65 age group spent a higher proportion of their expenditures than did any other age group on each of three categories: food, housing and health care. The under 25 age group spent a higher proportion than did other age groups on the categories of education, transportation and entertainment.

Source: April 1985 Data User News, Bureau of the Census, U.S. Department of Commerce.

For this and other information contact:

THE LABOR MARKET INFORMATION CENTER
Box 1730
Aberdeen, SD 57401

Phone: (605) 622-2314

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South Dakota
Labor Bulletin

APRIL 1985 PUBLISHED MAY 1985

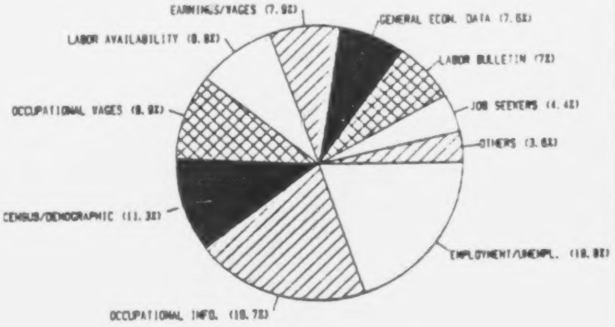
LABOR MARKET INFORMATION

Information to plan with, make policy from and to use as a tool in program operations, is a major component of effective public or private business management. Labor market information such as employment, occupational and demographic information is a many faceted tool that can be used to assist decision makers.

One of the more commonly requested forms of labor market information is employment/unemployment data. Approximately 19.8 percent of all requests for information are for employment/unemployment information--such as the size of the labor force, the number of employed and unemployed and the unemployment rate on a statewide or county basis. Most of these requests come from private industry, government or economic development concerns who use the information as a gauge of the state's economic well being. It is also used by private business as a basis for decisions to expand, relocate or even start a new business. Because labor market information plays such a vital role in business plans, it is also used extensively by economic development groups when attracting new business to an area. Labor force figures can be used to show a pool of workers immediately available to firms locating in an area.

Businesses or industry looking to locate in a certain area have key questions about the availability of workers which need to be answered. Information detailing an area's population, the number of currently unemployed, the educational levels and skills of the people, the willingness of the people to commute to a job, the average age of the population and the occupations in which they are employed, answer those questions and give an excellent indication of the characteristics of the labor force available to prospective employers. This information is invaluable to local development groups when working with prospective businesses.

LABOR MARKET INFORMATION CENTER
REQUESTS BY SUBJECT
JULY 1, 1984 THROUGH APRIL 30, 1985



Another commonly used form of labor market information is occupational information. This includes information on the occupations with the greatest number of openings, occupations in the greatest demand, estimates of future employment levels by occupation and occupational descriptions detailing working conditions, salary ranges and education and training needed. As shown in the chart above, this information accounts for a large portion of information requested. Education planners use this information to anticipate what occupational areas will have the greatest demand for trained workers in order to formulate future educational programs to meet the need for trained workers. This information is also helpful to individuals making career decisions and is used by teachers and career counselors when assisting with career decisions. Knowing what occupations will be growing and providing jobs in the future can play a major role when planning a career.

Census and demographic information details the characteristics of a group of people and helps to accurately identify and meet their needs. Age, race and sex distributions, educational levels and overall population data are frequently used by government agencies, private business and economic development groups. Private businesses use such information to identify their markets, note any changes in market characteristics and adjust inventories and marketing techniques accordingly. Private industries also use this type of information to set hiring policies to meet affirmative action guidelines. It is also used by both public and non-profit groups when applying for federal grant dollars. Census and demographic information allows these concerns to identify groups of people to be served through the grant and more effectively meet the needs of those persons.

Another commonly requested type of information is occupational wage information. Employers often use this type of information to determine if they are paying a competitive wage to their employees. Occupational wage information may also be a factor considered by those choosing a career or job. Comparing the earnings of workers in the various occupations a person is interested in allows them to get a clearer picture of what their future earnings might be.

Current and accurate labor market information can play a major role in the decisions of business, government and individuals and not only serves as an indicator of the state's economic well-being, but is also a vital factor in planning for the future.

SOUTH DAKOTA LABOR MARKET IN APRIL 1985

South Dakota's nonagricultural wage and salary employment reached 242,500 in April 1985. This was an increase of 400 jobs over the one year ago nonfarm jobs total and a 2,600 job increase over the one month ago, March 1985 level.

An over-the-year employment gain was posted in the wholesale and retail trade industry where the retail trade sector added 1,200 jobs to the state's economy. During this same time, construction employment increased by 600 jobs. The businessea that comprise the finance/insurance/real estate industry in the state also added 600 jobs to their payrolls during the 12 month span ending April 1985.

Transportation firms in the state added 300 jobs between April 1984 and April 1985 to boost the transportation/public utilities industry employment by the same amount. The number of jobs in the services industry increased by 200 jobs during the same time.

Government as well as manufacturing employment posted over-the-year losses while mining remained constant at 2,400 jobs.

A review of the month-to-month changes in South Dakota's nonfarm employment picture shows that seasonal employment increases which began in March continued through April. Construction employment increased by 700 in April, after adding 200 jobs in March. The trade industry, which added 800 jobs in March, increased employment by another 1,600 jobs in April. The manufacturing, services and finance/insurance/real estate industries each had employment increases of 100 during April 1985.

South Dakota's unemployment rate in April was 5.1 percent. This was a decline from the 5.9 percent rate recorded one month earlier and a drop from the 6.1 percent rate posted in February. There were 2,600 fewer South Dakotan's unemployed in April than one month earlier. The April unemployment total of 17,600 compared to 20,200 in March. The number of people in the state who were employed increased during the same time by 9,700, bringing the number of employed to 330,700. The combination of the employed and the unemployed in April brought South Dakota's total civilian labor force to 348,300 in April 1985.

SOUTH DAKOTA UNEMPLOYMENT RATES

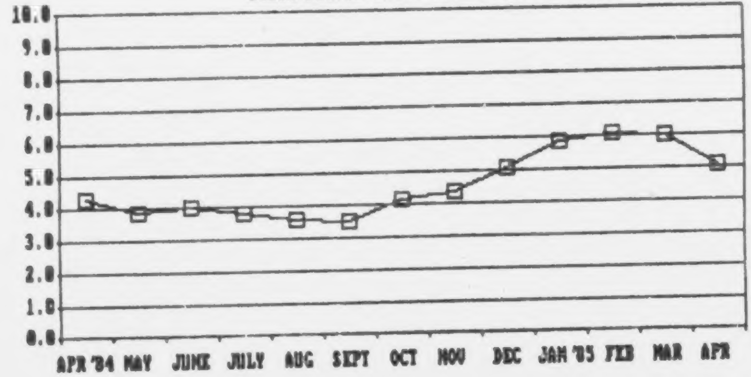


TABLE 1

LABOR FORCE / EMPLOYMENT / UNEMPLOYMENT

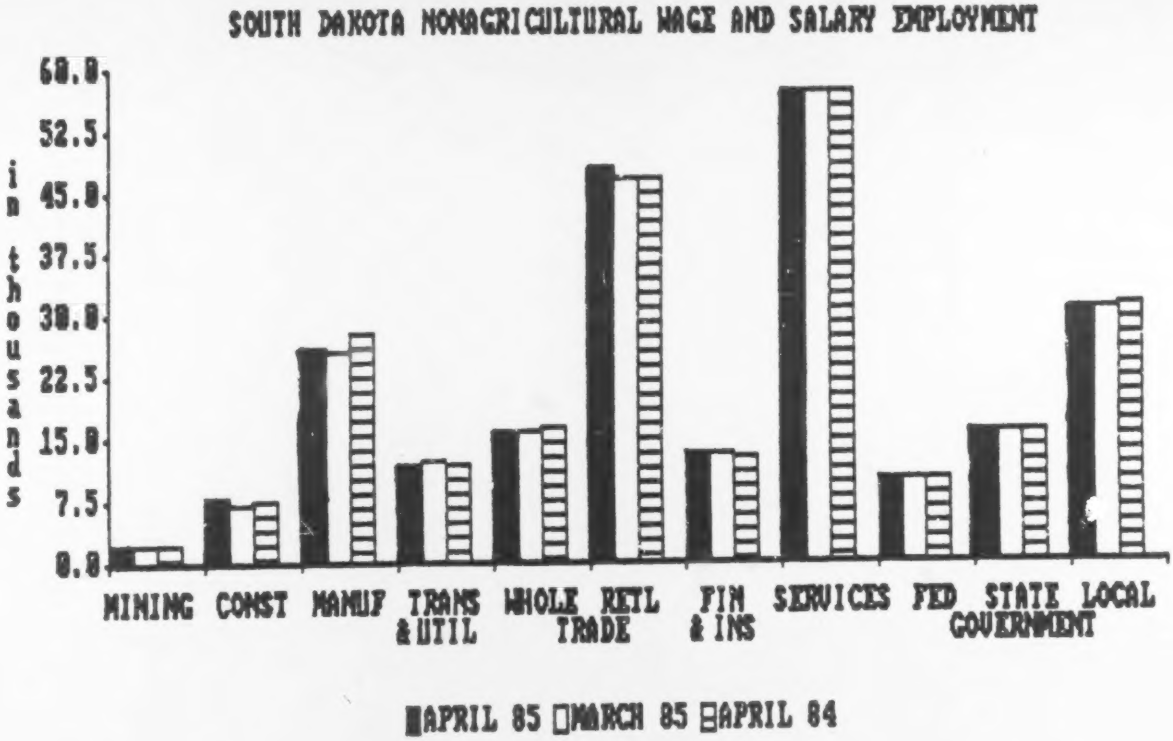
	APRIL 1985 (1)				APRIL 1984			
	Labor Force(2)	Employment	Unemployment	Rate	Labor Force(2)	Employment	Unemployment	Rate
United States	114,325,000	106,175,000	8,150,000	7.1 (3)	112,152,000	103,628,000	8,525,000	7.6 (3)
South Dakota	348,300	330,700	17,600	5.1	344,200	329,500	14,700	4.3
Sioux Falls MSA	69,994	66,923	3,071	4.4	68,657	66,227	2,430	3.5
Aurora	1,471	1,405	66	4.5	1,486	1,459	27	1.8
Beadle	9,444	9,032	412	4.4	9,372	9,010	362	3.9
Bennett	1,355	1,310	45	3.3	1,396	1,353	43	3.1
Bon Homme	3,361	3,143	218	6.5	3,562	3,425	137	3.8
Brookings	13,854	13,108	746	5.4	13,938	13,352	586	4.2
Brown	20,016	18,928	1,088	5.4	19,945	19,068	877	4.4
Brule	2,985	2,870	115	3.9	2,983	2,878	105	3.5
Buffalo	571	478	93	16.3	484	450	34	7.0
Butte	3,787	3,645	142	3.7	3,794	3,684	110	2.9
Campbell	890	876	14	1.6	860	817	43	5.0
Charles Mix	3,792	3,617	175	4.6	3,924	3,691	233	5.9
Clark	1,789	1,731	58	3.2	2,159	1,852	307	14.2
Clay	5,737	5,438	299	5.2	5,899	5,668	231	3.9
Codington	11,360	10,610	750	6.6	10,607	9,913	694	6.5
Corson	1,358	1,251	107	7.9	1,368	1,290	78	5.7
Custer	2,406	2,253	153	6.4	2,457	2,341	116	4.7
Davison	9,445	9,128	317	3.4	9,465	9,154	311	3.3
Day	3,113	2,892	221	7.1	3,179	2,928	251	7.9
Deuel	2,020	1,822	198	9.8	2,122	1,912	210	9.9
Dewey	1,813	1,605	208	11.5	1,873	1,734	139	7.4
Douglas	1,745	1,687	58	3.3	1,898	1,831	67	3.5
Edmunds	1,922	1,831	91	4.7	2,015	1,961	54	2.7
Fall River	3,185	3,059	126	4.0	3,391	3,266	125	3.7
Faulk	1,290	1,230	60	4.7	1,385	1,340	45	3.2
Grant	4,614	4,288	326	7.1	4,629	4,369	260	5.6
Gregory	2,438	2,354	84	3.4	2,530	2,476	54	2.1
Haakon	1,148	1,115	33	2.9	1,265	1,238	27	2.1
Hamlin	2,247	2,127	120	5.3	2,186	2,054	132	6.0
Hand	1,902	1,865	37	1.9	2,068	1,999	69	3.3
Hanson	1,106	1,042	64	5.8	1,098	1,056	42	3.8
Harding	757	749	8	1.1	682	677	5	0.7
Hughes	8,402	7,916	486	5.8	8,008	7,753	255	3.2
Hutchinson	4,349	4,201	148	3.4	4,430	4,287	143	3.2
Hyde	782	755	27	3.5	826	812	14	1.7
Jackson	1,208	1,130	78	6.5	1,132	1,072	60	5.3
Jerauld	1,211	1,186	25	2.1	1,282	1,260	22	1.7
Jones	554	523	31	5.6	604	557	47	7.8
Kingsbury	3,827	3,580	247	6.5	3,576	3,487	89	2.5
Lake	6,235	5,796	439	7.0	5,734	5,503	231	4.0
Lawrence	9,354	8,921	433	4.6	9,544	9,036	508	5.3
Lincoln	6,794	6,404	390	5.7	6,572	6,241	331	5.0
Lyman	1,397	1,302	95	6.8	1,444	1,366	78	5.4
McCook	2,740	2,561	179	6.5	2,904	2,761	143	4.9
McPherson	1,503	1,462	41	2.7	1,564	1,519	45	2.9
Marshall	1,989	1,841	148	7.4	2,069	1,932	137	6.6
Meade	6,453	6,115	338	5.2	6,204	5,911	293	4.7
Mellette	770	696	74	9.6	756	731	25	3.3
Miner	1,723	1,661	62	3.6	1,722	1,666	56	3.3
Minnehaha	69,994	66,923	3,071	4.4	68,657	66,227	2,430	3.5
Moody	3,747	3,599	148	3.9	3,662	3,526	136	3.7
Pennington	44,217	42,286	1,931	4.4	41,936	40,325	1,611	3.8
Perkins	2,277	2,203	74	3.2	2,241	2,172	69	3.1
Potter	1,934	1,866	68	3.5	1,909	1,844	65	3.4
Roberts	4,262	3,947	315	7.4	4,319	4,015	304	7.0
Sanborn	1,295	1,219	76	5.9	1,353	1,288	65	4.8
Shannon	3,041	2,767	274	9.0	2,941	2,650	291	9.9
Spink	3,712	3,452	260	7.0	3,775	3,641	134	3.5
Stanley	1,622	1,560	62	3.8	1,398	1,320	78	5.6
Sully	684	676	8	1.2	702	675	27	3.8
Todd	2,190	2,021	169	7.7	2,047	1,931	116	5.7
Tripp	3,159	3,091	68	2.2	3,201	3,087	114	3.6
Turner	3,972	3,745	227	5.7	4,058	3,854	204	5.0
Union	5,333	4,908	425	8.0	5,645	5,321	324	5.7
Walworth	3,048	2,928	120	3.9	3,118	2,941	177	5.7
Yankton	10,579	9,975	604	5.7	9,801	9,537	264	2.7
Ziebach	1,000	961	39	3.9	1,041	1,012	29	2.8

(1) Preliminary data subject to revision.

(2) Labor Force estimates include employed and unemployed civilians 16 years old and older by place of residence.

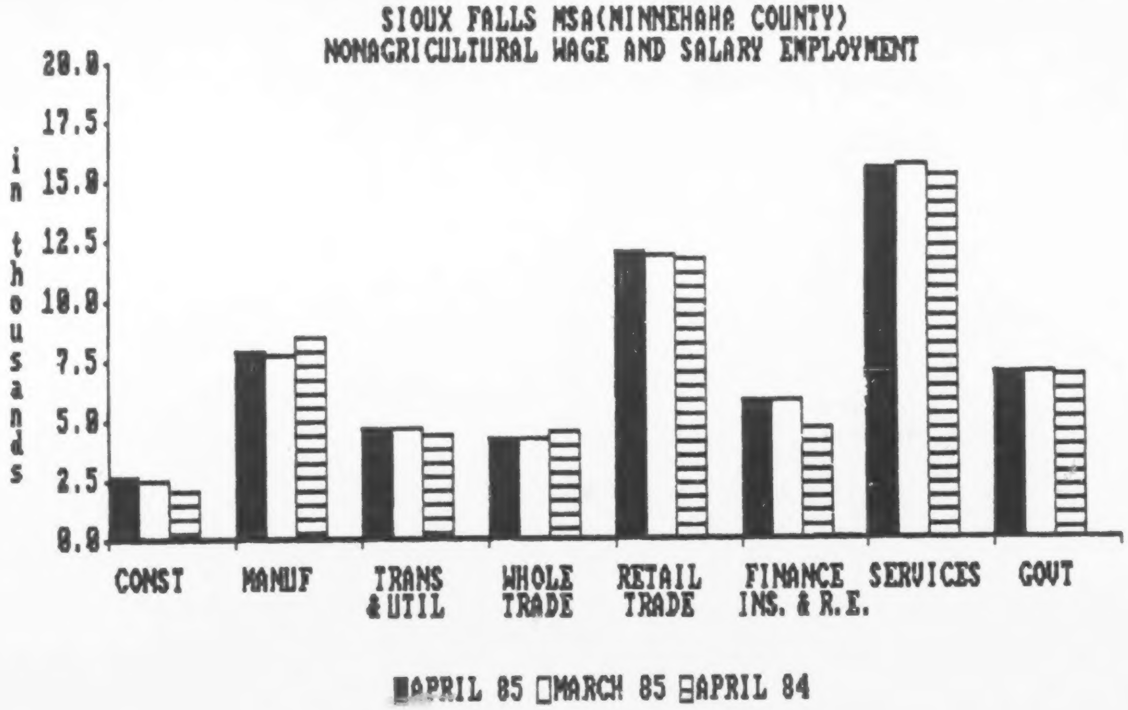
(3) The seasonally adjusted rates which were announced by the national government were 7.3 and 7.8. The data in this table are not seasonally adjusted.

TABLE 2



	APR 1985	MAR 1985	APR 1984	Percent Change From	
				Last Month	Last Year
TOTAL	242.5	239.9	242.1	1.1	.2
MINING	2.4	2.4	2.4	.0	.0
CONSTRUCTION	8.1	7.4	7.5	9.5	8.0
MANUFACTURING	26.1	26.0	28.2	.4	-7.4
Durable Goods	13.3	13.1	15.5	1.5	-14.2
Fabricated Metals & Machinery	8.0	8.0	10.2	.0	-21.6
Nondurable Goods	12.7	12.9	12.7	-1.6	.0
Food & Kindred Products	7.6	7.7	7.5	-1.3	1.3
Paper, Printing & Publishing	2.6	2.6	2.5	.0	4.0
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES	12.3	12.4	12.0	-.8	2.5
Transportation	7.3	7.3	7.0	.0	4.3
Communication & Public Utilities	5.0	5.1	5.0	-2.0	.0
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE	64.6	63.0	63.7	2.5	1.4
Wholesale Trade	16.3	16.0	16.6	1.9	-1.8
Durable Goods	6.8	6.7	7.3	1.5	-6.8
Nondurable Goods	9.5	9.3	9.3	2.2	2.2
Retail Trade	48.3	47.0	47.1	2.8	2.5
FINANCE, INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE	13.5	13.4	12.9	.7	4.7
SERVICES	57.7	57.6	57.5	.2	.3
Hotels, Amuse., Pers. & Business	14.3	14.0	14.1	2.1	1.4
Medical and Health	22.2	22.3	22.5	-.4	-1.3
Educational, Membership & Social	17.8	18.0	17.7	-1.1	.6
GOVERNMENT	57.8	57.8	57.9	.0	-.2
Federal	10.4	10.3	10.2	1.0	2.0
State	16.2	16.2	16.2	.0	.0
State Education	8.0	8.2	8.2	-2.4	-2.4
Local	31.1	31.2	31.5	-.3	-1.3
Local Education	18.2	18.4	18.8	-1.1	-3.2

TABLE 3



	APR 1985	MAR 1985	APR 1984	Percent Change From Last Month	Percent Change From Last Year
TOTAL	60.6	60.5	59.1	.2	2.5
1/ MINING	—	—	—	—	—
CONSTRUCTION	2.7	2.5	2.1	8.0	28.6
MANUFACTURING	8.0	7.9	8.6	1.3	-7.0
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES	4.8	4.8	4.5	.0	6.7
TRADE	16.5	16.3	16.6	1.2	-.6
Wholesale Trade	4.3	4.3	4.7	.0	-8.5
Retail Trade	12.2	12.0	11.9	1.7	2.5
FINANCE, INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE	5.9	5.9	4.8	.0	22.9
SERVICES	15.6	15.8	15.4	-1.3	1.3
GOVERNMENT	7.1	7.2	7.0	-1.4	1.4

The figures in Tables 2 and 3 include almost all nonfarm wage earners (full-time and part-time) but exclude the self-employed. They are derived from a monthly sample survey of South Dakota nonagricultural establishments and include workers on the payroll for the week including the 12th of the month. This table compares the current month's employment totals of the major industry groups to the totals of the previous month and year.

1/ Mining employment not published, employment less than 100 workers.

TABLE 4
HOURS AND EARNINGS PRODUCTION WORKERS*

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	APR 1985	MAR 1985	APR 1984	APR 1985	MAR 1985	APR 1984	APR 1985	MAR 1985	APR 1984
South Dakota Statewide									
Manufacturing...............	$317.15	$314.71	$295.18	42.4	42.3	41.4	$ 7.48	$ 7.44	$ 7.13
Durable Goods.............	307.55	305.14	290.09	41.9	41.8	41.5	7.34	7.30	6.99
Nondurable Goods..........	328.04	325.18	301.49	43.0	42.9	41.3	7.63	7.58	7.30
Sioux Falls MSA									
Manufacturing...............	$342.16	$340.44	$305.09	46.3	46.7	44.8	$ 7.39	$ 7.29	$ 6.81

*Average hours and earnings for production-related workers.

The figures in this table are for production-related workers in the manufacturing industry. The earnings estimates are based on gross pay before deductions and include pay for overtime, holidays, vacations, and sick leave. They exclude bonuses (unless earned and paid regularly each pay period).

TABLE 5
CONSUMER PRICE INDEX
ALL URBAN CONSUMERS

	MAR 1985	FEB 1985	MAR 1984	Percent Change From Last Month	Percent Change From Last Year
1967=100					
All Items.............	318.8	317.4	307.3	0.4	3.7
Food & Beverages....	301.6	301.4	294.3	0.1	2.5
Housing.............	344.7	343.6	331.5	0.3	4.0
Apparel.............	205.3	201.8	198.8	1.7	3.3
Transportation......	316.7	314.3	306.9	0.8	3.2
Medical Care........	396.5	393.8	374.5	0.7	5.9
Entertainment.......	262.2	261.3	251.7	0.3	4.2

The Consumer Price Index is a widely watched national indicator of inflation. It is a measure of change, over time, in the prices of goods and services in major expenditure groups typically purchased by urban consumers. It measures the change in prices by comparing what a sample "market basket" of goods and services costs today with what the same sample "market basket" cost at an earlier date.

TABLE 6
CHARACTERISTICS OF THE INSURED UNEMPLOYED[1] - STATEWIDE

	Number			Percent		
	APR 1985	MAR 1985	APR 1984	APR 1985	MAR 1984	APR 1984
Sex, Total	3,616	4,703	2 814	100.0	100.0	100.0
Male	2,269	3,240	2 023	62.7	68.9	71.9
Female	1,347	1,463	791	37.3	31.1	28.1
Race, Total	3,616	4,703	2 814	100.0	100.0	100.0
White	3,361	4,393	2 667	92.9	93.4	94.8
Nonwhite	255	310	147	7.1	6.6	5.2
Age, Total	3,616	4,703	2 814	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under 45	2,821	3,706	2 149	78.0	78.8	76.4
Over 45	795	997	665	22.0	21.2	23.6
[2] Industry, Total	3,616	4,703	2 814	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mining	91	156	76	2.5	3.3	2.7
Construction	725	1,329	828	20.0	28.3	29.4
Manufacturing	1,134	1,203	597	31.4	25.6	21.2
Transportation & Public Utilities	141	175	134	3.9	3.7	4.8
Trade	725	886	583	20.0	18.8	20.7
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	99	91	52	2.7	1.9	1.8
Services	577	703	392	16.0	14.9	13.9
Government	124	160	152	3.4	3.4	5.4
[2] Occupation, Total	3,616	4,703	2 814	100.0	100.0	100.0
Professional & Managerial	330	364	283	9.1	7.7	10.1
Clerical and Sales	553	569	388	15.3	12.1	13.8
Services	350	453	313	9.7	9.6	11.1
Processing	116	108	198	3.2	2.3	7.0
Machine Trade	148	192	87	4.1	4.1	3.1
Benchwork	742	802	122	20.5	17.1	4.3
Structural Work	872	1,533	954	24.1	32.6	33.9
Other	505	682	469	14.0	14.5	16.7
Duration of Current Unemployment Total	3,616	4,703	2 814	100.0	100.0	100.0
1-2 Weeks	402	470	471	11.1	10.0	16.7
3-4 Weeks	342	459	235	9.5	9.8	8.4
5-14 Weeks	1,693	2,599	1 105	46.8	55.3	39.3
15 Weeks & Over	1,179	1,175	1 003	32.6	25.0	35.6

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[1] Insured unemployed are unemployed persons who have worked for employers covered by South Dakota's Unemployment Insurance Laws, and who are eligible for unemployment compensation.

[2] Refers to industry and occupation involvement prior to unemployment.

TABLE 7
SELECTED LABOR DEPARTMENT ACTIVITIES - STATEWIDE

	APR. 1985	MAR. 1985	APR. 1984	Percent Change From Last Month	Percent Change From Last Year
UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE					
A. Initial Claims....................	1,808	1,990	1,575	-9.1	14.8
B. Weeks Claimed.....................	15,258	19,728	11,718	-22.7	30.2
C. Amount of Benefit Payments........	$ 1,271,507	$ 1,765,744	$ 912,932	-28.0	39.3
D. Unemployment Trust Fund Balance...	$27,600,100	$24,562,900	$16,639,500	12.4	65.9
JOB SERVICE					
E. Applicants Available (New and Renewals).............	5,540	6,434	5,599	-13.9	-1.1
F. Nonag Placements.................	2,871	2,778	3,259	3.3	-11.9
G. Nonag Job Openings...............	3,936	3,875	4,299	1.6	-8.4

The data in this table are taken from the records of the State unemployment insurance program and the State Job Service system.

TABLE 8
JOINT JOB SERVICE AND SOCIAL SERVICE ACTIVITY

Aid to Families with Dependent Children (ADC) Recipients	April 1985 People	April 1985 Savings in Dollars
H. Employed..	37	$7,304
I. Partial Employment...............................	79	$5,812

The data in this table are taken from the records of the South Dakota Department of Social Services.

A. Initial Claims - The total number of first claims for unemployment compensation.

B. Weeks Claimed - The total number of weeks for which claimants received compensation under the State Unemployment Insurance Program.

C. Amount of Benefit Payments - The total amount of money paid to claimants through our State Program.

D. Unemployment Trust Fund Balance - The fund to which all required Unemployment Insurance taxes are paid and from which all benefits to claimants are paid.

E. Applicants Available (New and Renewals) - The total number of different individuals who registered or renewed their applications for work at Job Service offices in the State.

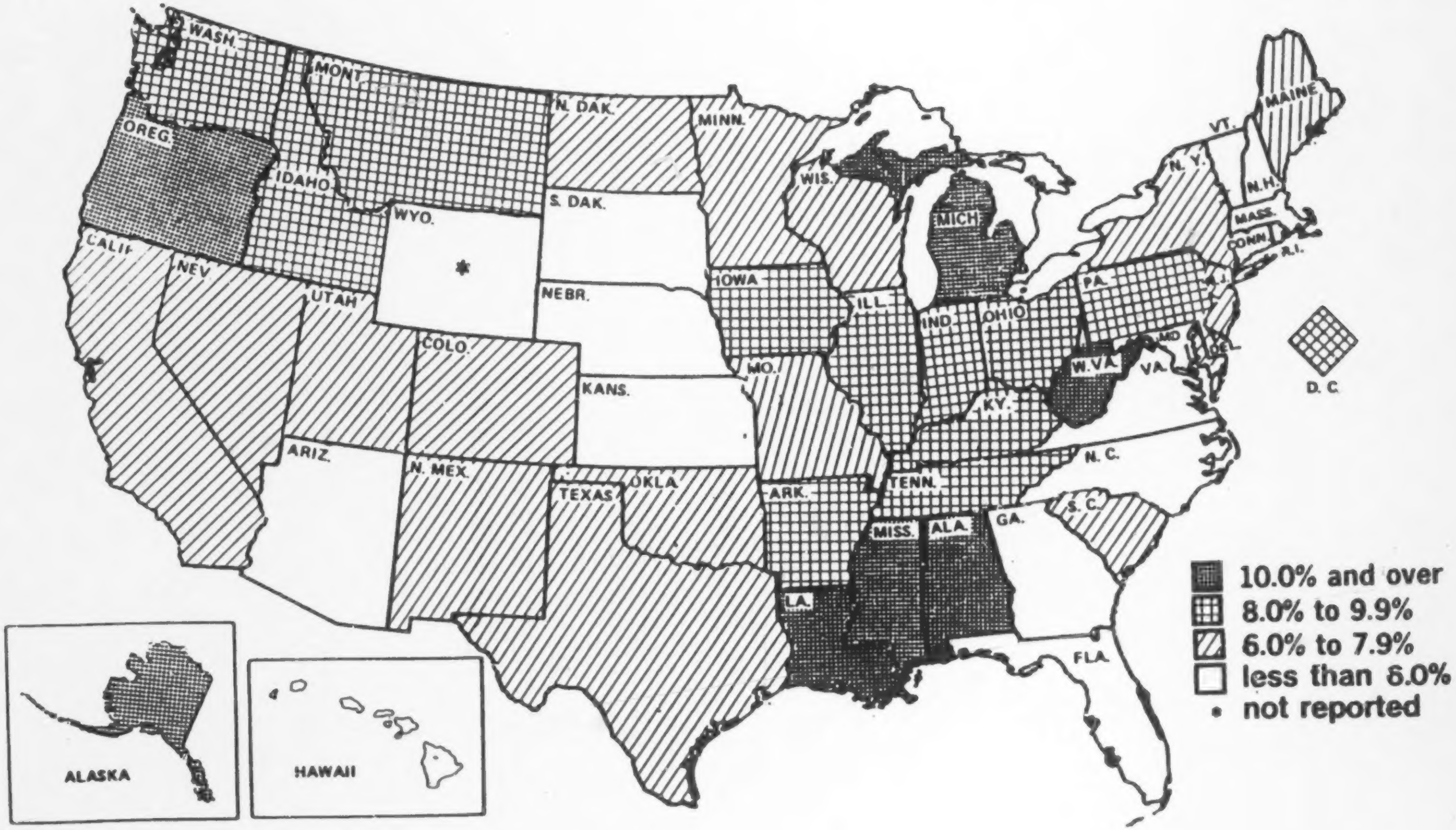
F. Nonag Placements - A count of the number of times during the month that Job Service applicants were hired by nonfarm employers.

G. Nonag Job Openings - A count of new job openings received during the month by South Dakota Job Service offices from nonfarm employers.

H. Employed - The number of people no longer needing ADC and the dollars saved due to their employment.

I. Partial Employment - The number of people with reduced ADC payments and the dollars saved due to their partial employment.

Unemployment Rates by State, March 1985


WASH.
MONT.
N. DAK.
MINN.
OREG.
IDAHO
WYO.
S. DAK.
WIS.
MICH
N. Y.
VT.
N.H.
MAINE
MASS.
CONN.
R.I.
N.J.
PA.
CALIF.
NEV.
UTAH
NEBR.
IOWA
ILL.
IND.
OHIO
W.VA.
MD
DEL.
VA.
D. C.
COLO.
KANS.
MO.
KY.
ARIZ.
N. MEX.
TEXAS
OKLA.
ARK.
TENN.
N. C.
S. C.
MISS.
ALA.
GA.
LA.
FLA.
ALASKA
HAWAII
10.0% and over
8.0% to 9.9%
6.0% to 7.9%
less than 6.0%
* not reported

The Labor Market Information Center of the South Dakota Department of Labor collects, analyzes and publishes information concerning the economy, labor market and population characteristics. This information can be very important to economic developers; social and training program planners; business, education and government administrators.

LABOR MARKET INFORMATION AVAILABLE

DID YOU KNOW???

DID YOU KNOW IN SOUTH DAKOTA:

The $358,773,000 in state tax revenues collected in 1984 was the lowest of all 50 states. State tax revenues in South Dakota increased 10.5 percent in 1984 as compared to 1983. This rate of increase ranked 39th in the nation. Nationally, the average increase for all states was 14.8 percent. The percentage increases for states surrounding South Dakota were as follows: North Dakota, 30.1 percent, number one in the nation; Minnesota, 17.5 percent; Iowa, 11.3 percent; Nebraska, 8.2 percent; Wyoming, 8.9 percent; and Montana, 13.6 percent.

- For 1984, the per capita tax collection was $508.18--ranking 49th in the nation. Only New Hampshire showed a lower per capita state tax collection.
- On a per capita basis, the general sales tax was the largest contributor to tax collections. The 49.9 percent share compares to the national average of 31.8 percent.
- It is one of only six states that does not have a personal income tax. The national personal income tax per capita share was 30.0 percent.

Source: State Government Tax Collections in 1984, GF84, No. 1. United States Department of Commerce News, Release Number CB85-75.

For this and other information contact:

THE LABOR MARKET INFORMATION CENTER
Box 1730
Aberdeen, SD 57401

Phone: (605) 622-2314

7/24/85 S 7355-1A

South Dakota
Labor Bulletin

MAY 1985

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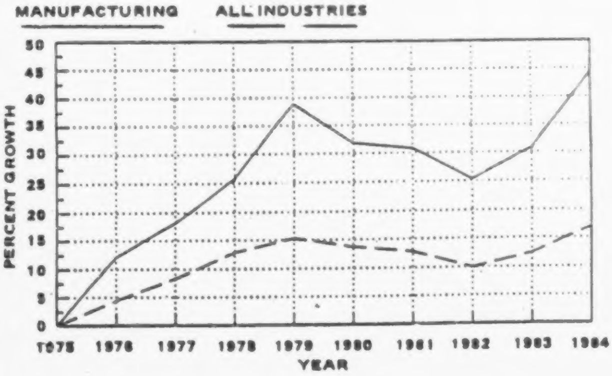
MANUFACTURING GROWTH IN SOUTH DAKOTA

The growth of manufacturing industries in South Dakota over the past 10 years has been important to the state. Not only has this growth added thousands of new jobs, it has also broadened the state's economic base.

Much of the growth in this industry may be because of the state's favorable manufacturing business climate. South Dakota was recently named as the state with the best overall manufacturing business climate by the Chicago-based accounting firm of Alexander Grant and Company. This is Alexander Grant and Company's sixth annual survey of manufacturing business climates of the 48 contiguous states.

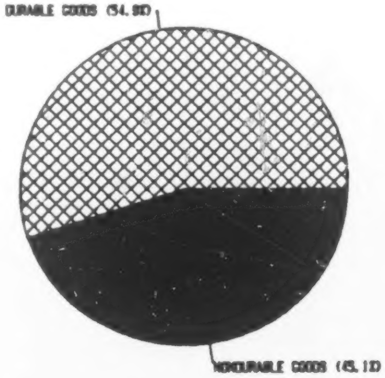
Manufacturing employment averaged 28,600 in 1984. This is an increase of 8,800 jobs or 44.4 percent over the 1975 average employment level of 19,800. As shown in Table I below, this 44.4 percent increase compares to an overall nonagricultural wage and salary employment increase of 16.9 percent during the same time period.

TABLE I
SOUTH DAKOTA EMPLOYMENT GROWTH BY PERCENT
1975-1984



A closer look at manufacturing employment reveals that most of the growth was in the durable goods sector. This sector accounted for 7,300 or 83 percent of new manufacturing jobs. Table II shows that 54.9 percent of manufacturing workers in 1984 were employed in the durable goods sector.

TABLE II
1984 MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT
BY DURABLE-NONDURABLE PRODUCTION



Nondurable goods manufacturing industries provided 1,500 new jobs in the 10-year time period. The printing and publishing portion of the nondurable goods sector accounted for 700 of the new jobs.

Much of the manufacturing employment increase over the past 10 years can be attributed to the increase in the number of manufacturing firms in the state. The number of new firms in the state has grown 19.2 percent since 1975 bringing the total number of manufacturing firms in South Dakota to 740 in 1984.

The growth in manufacturing employment and the increased number of manufacturing businesses has broadened the state's economic base. In 1975 manufacturing accounted for 9.5 percent of all nonagricultural wage and salary employment. In 1984, the manufacturing portion of total nonfarm employment was 11.7 percent.

The manufacturing industry has posted significant increases in both the number of new jobs and the

Published Monthly by the South Dakota Department of Labor

number of new firms in the past 10 years. Though cyclical fluctuations may affect short-term employment levels, long-term projections to 1995 indicate manufacturing employment will continue to grow in South Dakota.

SOUTH DAKOTA LABOR MARKET IN MAY 1985

There were 248,900 South Dakotans employed in nonfarm wage and salary jobs in May 1985. This was an increase of 200 jobs over one year ago May nonfarm job totals and a 6,500 nonfarm job increase over one month ago April 1985 levels.

When compared to one year ago employment levels, the retail trade industry posted the largest gain with a growth of 1,000 jobs. The construction and finance/insurance/real estate industries posted strong employment gains of 600 jobs each. This translates into percentage gains of 6.8 percent in the construction industry and a 4.6 percent increase in the businesses that comprise the finance/insurance/real estate industry.

The transportation and public utilities industries in the state added 400 jobs to their payrolls between May 1984 and May 1985 to boost employment in these industries to 12,500 people.

Government and services employment experienced slight increases over the year while mining and manufacturing employment posted over-the-year losses.

A review of month to month changes shows that there was a 6,500 job gain from April to May 1985. This can be traced almost entirely to seasonal hiring. As usual at this time of year, services, construction and retail trade scored the biggest advances, taking on 4,500 employees over the month. Employment growth in the services industry group was concentrated in hotels/lodging places and in amusement/business services. The services group added 1,600 jobs from April to May. Construction employment increased by 1,300 jobs in May after a 700 job increase in April and a 200 job increase in March.

The increase in government employment of 1,300 was spread through each level--federal, state and local. The state government increase was mainly because of summer jobs in the parks and recreation field.

South Dakota's unemployment rate in May 1985 was 5.1 percent. This figure was identical to the rate recorded in April. The total number of people employed in the state increased by 7,500 from April to May. The number of unemployed South Dakotans also rose from 17,600 in April to 18,000 in May. This combination of increased employment and unemployment indicates many people entered the labor force between April and May. The total civilian labor force in the state stood at 356,200 in May 1985.

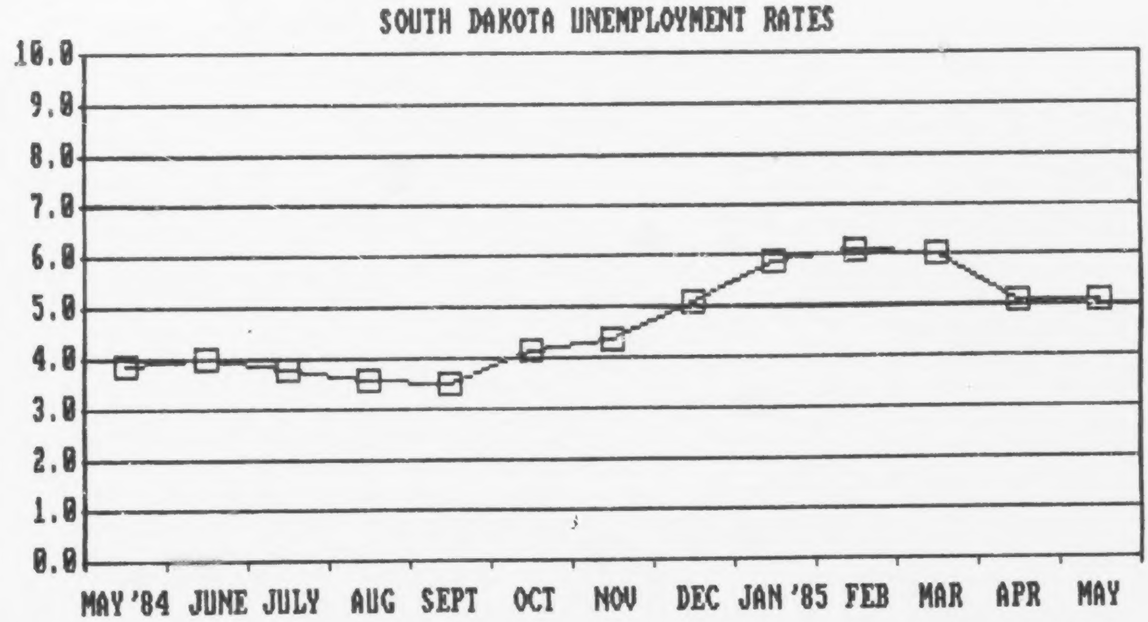


TABLE 1
LABOR FORCE / EMPLOYMENT / UNEMPLOYMENT

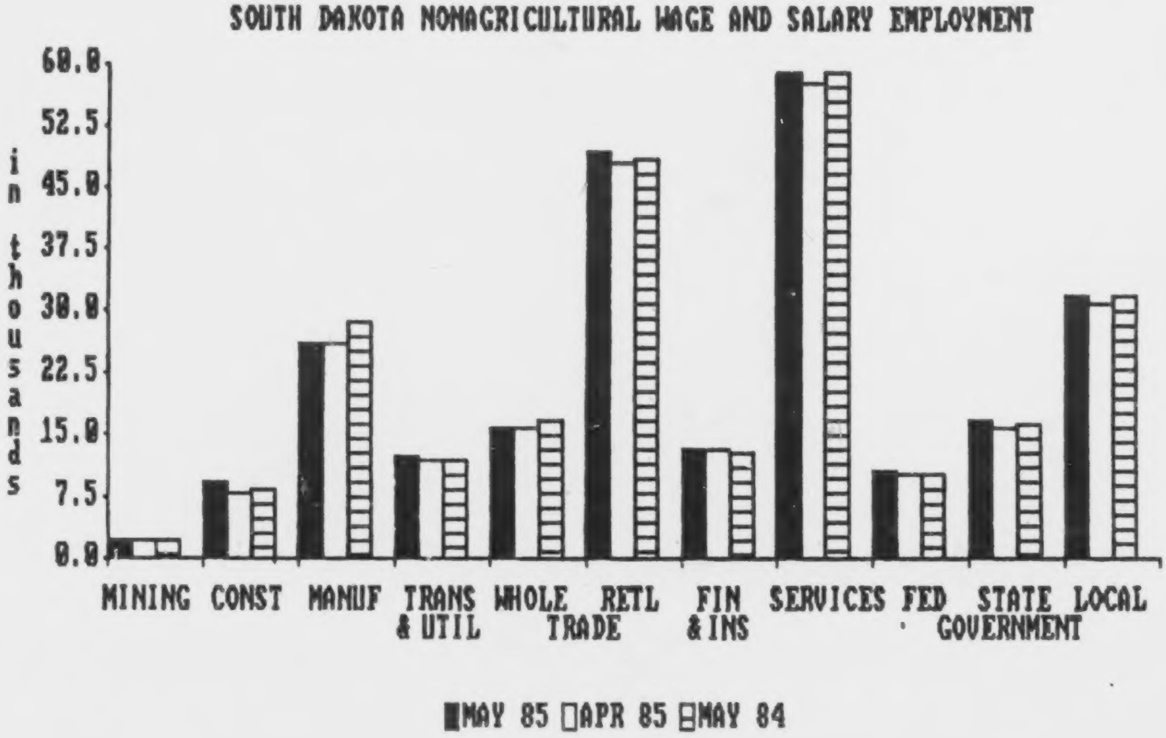
	MAY 1985 (1)				MAY 1984			
	Labor Force(2)	Employment	Unemployment	Rate	Labor Force(2)	Employment	Unemployment	Rate
United States	114,890,000	106,880,000	80,011,000	7.0 (3)	113,251,000	105,196,000	81,054,000	7.2 (3)
South Dakota	356,200	338,200	18,000	5.1	353,000	340,000	13,700	3.9
Sioux Falls MSA	71,506	68,530	2,976	4.2	70,688	68,599	2,089	3.0
Aurora	1,474	1,444	30	2.0	1,592	1,507	85	5.3
Beadle	9,799	9,276	532	5.4	9,569	9,278	291	3.0
Bennett	1,439	1,401	38	2.6	1,405	1,373	32	2.3
Bon Homme	3,380	3,183	197	5.8	3,747	3,521	226	6.0
Brookings	14,798	13,320	1,478	10.0	15,026	13,753	1,273	8.5
Brown	20,710	19,174	1,536	7.4	20,387	19,431	956	4.7
Brule	3,143	3,014	129	4.1	3,038	2,900	138	4.5
Buffalo	529	444	85	16.1	520	476	44	8.5
Butte	3,845	3,707	138	3.6	3,863	3,764	99	2.6
Campbell	931	867	64	6.9	876	857	19	2.2
Charles Mix	3,879	3,765	114	2.9	4,045	3,848	197	4.9
Clark	1,952	1,808	144	7.4	1,988	1,937	51	2.6
Clay	6,216	5,905	311	5.0	6,095	5,783	312	5.1
Codington	11,467	10,692	775	6.8	10,571	10,199	372	3.5
Corson	1,372	1,304	68	5.0	1,479	1,363	116	7.8
Custer	2,993	2,830	163	5.4	2,946	2,838	108	3.7
Davison	9,678	9,432	246	2.5	9,753	9,499	254	2.6
Day	3,017	2,822	195	6.5	3,331	3,065	266	8.0
Deuel	2,066	1,922	144	7.0	2,111	2,010	101	4.8
Dewey	1,869	1,702	167	8.9	1,905	1,783	122	6.4
Douglas	1,749	1,719	30	1.7	1,868	1,836	32	1.7
Edmunds	1,992	1,914	78	3.9	2,063	2,014	49	2.4
Fall River	3,301	3,214	87	2.6	3,468	3,346	122	3.5
Faulk	1,261	1,229	32	2.5	1,362	1,337	25	1.8
Grant	4,482	4,270	212	4.7	4,632	4,454	178	3.8
Gregory	2,595	2,521	74	2.9	2,613	2,581	32	1.2
Haakon	1,232	1,211	21	1.7	1,333	1,262	71	5.3
Hamlin	2,297	2,193	104	4.5	2,271	2,158	113	5.0
Hand	2,011	1,981	30	1.5	2,125	2,088	37	1.7
Hanson	1,156	1,105	51	4.4	1,128	1,100	28	2.5
Harding	896	811	85	9.5	773	766	7	0.9
Hughes	8,364	8,015	349	4.2	8,233	7,972	261	3.2
Hutchinson	4,353	4,220	133	3.1	4,477	4,357	120	2.7
Hyde	847	805	42	5.0	840	831	9	1.1
Jackson	1,117	1,049	68	6.1	1,204	1,151	53	4.4
Jerauld	1,363	1,238	125	9.2	1,310	1,294	16	1.2
Jones	681	662	19	2.8	641	615	26	4.1
Kingsbury	3,471	3,410	61	1.8	3,620	3,539	81	2.2
Lake	6,100	5,695	405	6.6	5,884	5,679	205	3.5
Lawrence	9,806	9,384	422	4.3	9,878	9,370	508	5.1
Lincoln	6,762	6,393	369	5.5	6,599	6,384	215	3.3
Lyman	1,476	1,421	55	3.7	1,488	1,433	55	3.7
McCook	2,708	2,585	123	4.5	2,882	2,819	63	2.2
McPherson	1,492	1,441	51	3.4	1,617	1,566	51	3.2
Marshall	2,012	1,896	116	5.8	2,246	2,011	235	10.5
Meade	6,812	6,458	354	5.2	6,341	6,136	205	3.2
Mellette	813	756	57	7.0	790	771	19	2.4
Miner	1,878	1,753	125	6.7	1,753	1,725	28	1.6
Minnehaha	71,506	68,530	2,976	4.2	70,688	68,599	2,089	3.0
Moody	3,808	3,581	227	6.0	3,779	3,666	113	3.0
Pennington	44,784	42,585	2,199	4.9	42,462	40,815	1,647	3.9
Perkins	2,313	2,283	30	1.3	2,264	2,239	25	1.1
Potter	1,892	1,845	47	2.5	1,987	1,901	86	4.3
Roberts	4,392	4,136	256	5.8	4,385	4,165	220	5.0
Sanborn	1,289	1,238	51	4.0	1,384	1,331	53	3.8
Shannon	3,275	3,004	271	8.3	2,889	2,644	245	8.5
Spink	3,729	3,587	142	3.8	3,909	3,798	111	2.8
Stanley	1,441	1,371	70	4.9	1,418	1,377	41	2.9
Sully	722	686	36	5.0	720	702	18	2.5
Todd	2,306	2,181	125	5.4	2,241	2,111	130	5.8
Tripp	3,231	3,095	136	4.2	3,281	3,166	115	3.5
Turner	3,962	3,814	148	3.7	4,130	4,021	109	2.6
Union	5,661	5,286	375	6.6	6,136	5,808	328	5.3
Walworth	3,006	2,936	70	2.3	3,125	3,007	118	3.8
Yankton	10,276	9,668	608	5.9	9,912	9,595	317	3.2
Ziebach	1,063	1,016	47	4.4	1,104	1,074	30	2.7

(1) Preliminary data subject to revision.

(2) Labor Force estimates include employed and unemployed civilians 16 years old and older by place of residence.

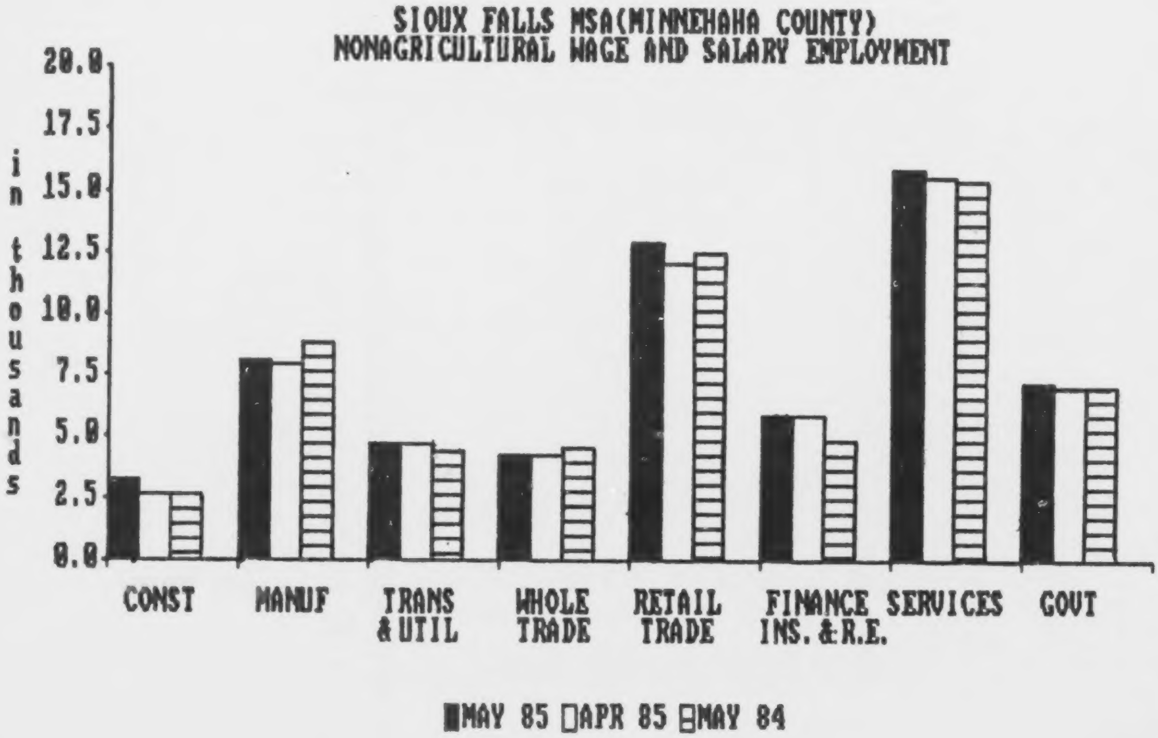
(3) The seasonally adjusted rates which were announced by the national government were 7.3 and 7.5 . The data in this table are not seasonally adjusted.

TABLE 2


SOUTH DAKOTA NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT

	May 1985	April 1985	May 1984	Percent Change From Last Month	Percent Change From Last Year
TOTAL	248.9	242.4	248.7	2.7	.1
MINING..............................	2.5	2.4	2.6	4.2	-3.8
CONSTRUCTION........................	9.4	8.1	8.8	16.0	6.8
MANUFACTURING.......................	26.2	26.1	28.7	.4	-8.7
Durable Goods.....................	13.6	13.3	15.9	2.3	-14.5
Fabricated Metals & Machinery...	8.0	8.0	10.5	.0	-23.8
Nondurable Goods..................	12.7	12.7	12.9	.0	-1.6
Food & Kindred Products.........	7.5	7.6	7.6	-1.3	-1.3
Paper, Printing & Publishing....	2.6	2.6	2.6	.0	.0
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES.	12.5	12.3	12.1	1.6	3.3
Transportation....................	7.3	7.3	7.1	.0	2.8
Communication & Public Utilities..	5.2	5.1	5.0	2.0	4.0
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE..........	66.1	64.5	65.5	2.5	.9
Wholesale Trade...................	16.3	16.2	16.8	.6	-3.0
Durable Goods...................	6.9	6.8	7.3	1.5	-5.5
Nondurable Goods................	9.4	9.5	9.5	-1.1	-1.1
Retail Trade......................	49.8	48.2	48.8	3.3	2.0
FINANCE, INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE..	13.6	13.5	13.0	.7	4.6
SERVICES............................	59.4	57.8	59.2	2.8	.3
Hotels, Amuse., Pers. & Business..	15.5	14.4	15.3	7.6	1.3
Medical and Health................	22.3	22.2	22.7	.5	-1.8
Educational, Membership & Social..	18.1	17.8	18.0	1.7	.6
GOVERNMENT..........................	59.1	57.8	58.8	2.2	.5
Federal...........................	10.6	10.4	10.3	1.9	2.9
State.............................	16.8	16.2	16.6	3.7	1.2
State Education.................	8.2	8.0	8.2	2.5	.0
Local.............................	31.8	31.1	31.8	2.3	.0
Local Education.................	18.2	18.1	18.6	.6	-2.2

TABLE 3



SIOUX FALLS MSA(MINNEHAHA COUNTY)
NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT

	MAY 1985	APRIL 1985	MAY 1984	Percent Change From Last Month	Percent Change From Last Year
TOTAL................................	62.6	60.8	60.9	3.0	2.8
1/ MINING............................	--	--	--	--	--
CONSTRUCTION	3.3	2.7	2.7	22.2	22.2
MANUFACTURING........................	8.1	8.0	8.9	1.3	-9.0
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES..	4.8	4.8	4.5	.0	6.7
TRADE................................	17.2	16.5	17.3	4.2	-.6
Wholesale Trade....................	4.3	4.3	4.7	.0	-8.5
Retail Trade.......................	12.9	12.1	12.5	6.6	3.2
FINANCE, INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE...	6.0	6.0	4.9	.0	22.4
SERVICES.............................	15.9	15.7	15.5	1.3	2.6
GOVERNMENT...........................	7.3	7.1	7.1	2.8	2.8

The figures in Tables 2 and 3 include almost all nonfarm wage earners (full-time and part-time) but exclude the self-employed. They are derived from a monthly sample survey of South Dakota nonagricultural establishments and include workers on the payroll for the week including the 12th of the month. This table compares the current month's employment totals of the major industry groups to the totals of the previous month and year.

1/ Mining employment not published, employment less than 100 workers.

TABLE 4
HOURS AND EARNINGS PRODUCTION WORKERS*

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	MAY 1985	APRIL 1985	MAY 1984	MAY 1985	APRIL 1985	MAY 1984	MAY 1985	APRIL 1985	MAY 1984
South Dakota Statewide									
Manufacturing...............	$323.82	$316.40	$304.29	43.7	42.3	43.1	$7.41	$7.48	$7.06
Durable Goods.............	313.65	308.28	303.10	42.5	42.0	43.8	7.38	7.34	6.92
Nondurable Goods..........	335.54	326.99	304.80	45.1	42.8	42.1	7.44	7.64	7.24
Sioux Falls MSA									
Manufacturing...............	$357.45	$342.62	$308.93	49.1	46.3	45.7	$7.28	$7.40	$6.76

*Average hours and earnings for production-related workers.

The figures in this table are for production-related workers in the manufacturing industry. The earnings estimates are based on gross pay before deductions and include pay for overtime, holidays, vacations, and sick leave. They exclude bonuses (unless earned and paid regularly each pay period).

TABLE 5
CONSUMER PRICE INDEX
ALL URBAN CONSUMERS

	APRIL 1985	MARCH 1985	APRIL 1984	Percent Change From Last Month	Percent Change From Last Year
1967=100					
All Items.............	320.1	318.8	308.8	0.4	3.7
Food & Beverages....	301.6	301.6	294.5	0	2.4
Housing.............	345.9	344.7	333.2	0.3	3.8
Apparel.............	205.9	205.3	199.2	0.3	3.4
Transportation......	320.0	316.7	309.6	1.0	3.4
Medical Care........	398.0	396.5	375.7	0.4	5.9
Entertainment.......	263.3	262.2	253.8	0.4	3.7

The Consumer Price Index is a widely watched national indicator of inflation. It is a measure of change, over time, in the prices of goods and services in major expenditure groups typically purchased by urban consumers. It measures the change in prices by comparing what a sample "market basket" of goods and services costs today with what the same sample "market basket" cost at an earlier date.

TABLE 6
CHARACTERISTICS OF THE INSURED UNEMPLOYED[1] - STATEWIDE

	Number			Percent		
	MAY 1985	APRIL 1985	MAY 1984	MAY 1985	APRIL 1985	MAY 1984
Sex, Total	2,453	3,616	1,689	100.0	100.0	100.0
Male	1,336	2,269	1,083	54.5	62.7	64.1
Female	1,117	1,347	606	45.5	37.3	35.9
Race, Total	2,453	3,616	1,689	100.0	100.0	100.0
White	2,263	3,361	1,556	92.3	92.9	92.1
Nonwhite	190	255	133	7.7	7.1	7.9
Age, Total	2,453	3,616	1,689	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under 45	1,879	2,821	1,260	76.6	78.0	74.6
Over 45	574	795	429	23.4	22.0	25.4
[2] Industry, Total	2,453	3,616	1,689	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mining	45	91	24	1.8	2.5	1.4
Construction	290	725	305	11.8	20.0	18.1
Manufacturing	881	1,134	309	35.9	31.4	18.3
Transportation & Public Utilities	89	141	91	3.6	3.9	5.4
Trade	551	725	437	22.5	20.0	25.9
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	65	99	53	2.6	2.7	3.1
Services	451	577	369	18.4	16.0	21.8
Government	81	124	101	3.3	3.4	6.0
[2] Occupation, Total	2,453	3,616	1,689	100.0	100.0	100.0
Professional & Managerial	290	330	255	11.8	9.1	15.1
Clerical and Sales	429	553	362	17.5	15.3	21.4
Services	263	350	235	10.7	9.7	13.9
Processing	76	116	77	3.1	3.2	4.6
Machine Trade	104	148	61	4.2	4.1	3.6
Benchwork	613	742	62	25.0	20.5	3.7
Structural Work	416	872	415	17.0	24.1	24.6
Other	262	505	222	10.7	14.0	13.1
Duration of Current Unemployment						
Total	2,453	3,616	1,689	100.0	100.0	100.0
1-2 Weeks	337	402	217	13.7	11.1	12.8
3-4 Weeks	216	342	186	8.8	9.5	11.0
5-14 Weeks	996	1,693	705	40.6	46.8	41.7
15 Weeks & Over	904	1,179	581	36.9	32.6	34.4

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[1] The insured unemployed are those unemployed persons who had worked for employers covered by South Dakota's Unemployment Insurance Laws, and who are eligible for unemployment compensation.

[2] Refers to industry and occupation involvement prior to unemployment.

TABLE 7
SELECTED LABOR DEPARTMENT ACTIVITIES - STATEWIDE

	MAY 1985	APRIL 1985	MAY 1984	Percent Change From Last Month	Percent Change From Last Year
UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE					
A. Initial Claims....................	1,856	1,808	1,638	2.7	13.3
B. Weeks Claimed.....................	13,171	15,258	8,890	-13.7	48.2
C. Amount of Benefit Payments........	$ 1,105,895	$ 1,271,507	$ 584,459	-13.0	89.2
D. Unemployment Trust Fund Balance...	$28,764,900	$27,600,100	$20,113,900	4.2	43.0
JOB SERVICE					
E. Applicants Available (New and Renewals)............	7,066	5,540	7,471	27.5	- 5.4
F. Nonag Placements.................	4,201	2,871	4,156	46.3	1.1
G. Nonag Job Openings...............	5,287	3,936	5,334	34.3	- 0.9

The data in this table are taken from the records of the state Unemployment Insurance program and the state Job Service system.

TABLE 8
JOINT JOB SERVICE AND SOCIAL SERVICE ACTIVITY

Aid to Families with Dependent Children (ADC) Recipients	May 1985 People	May 1985 Savings in Dollars
H. Employed..	54	$11,720
I. Partial Employment................................	92	$ 7,354

The data in this table are taken from the records of the South Dakota Department of Social Services.

A. Initial Claims - The total number of first claims for unemployment compensation.

B. Weeks Claimed - The total number of weeks for which claimants received compensation under the state Unemployment Insurance Program.

C. Amount of Benefit Payments - The total amount of money paid to claimants through our state program.

D. Unemployment Trust Fund Balance - The fund to which all required Unemployment Insurance Taxes are paid and from which all benefits to claimants are paid.

E. Applicants Available (New and Renewals) - The total number of different individuals who registered or renewed their applications for work at Job Service offices in the state.

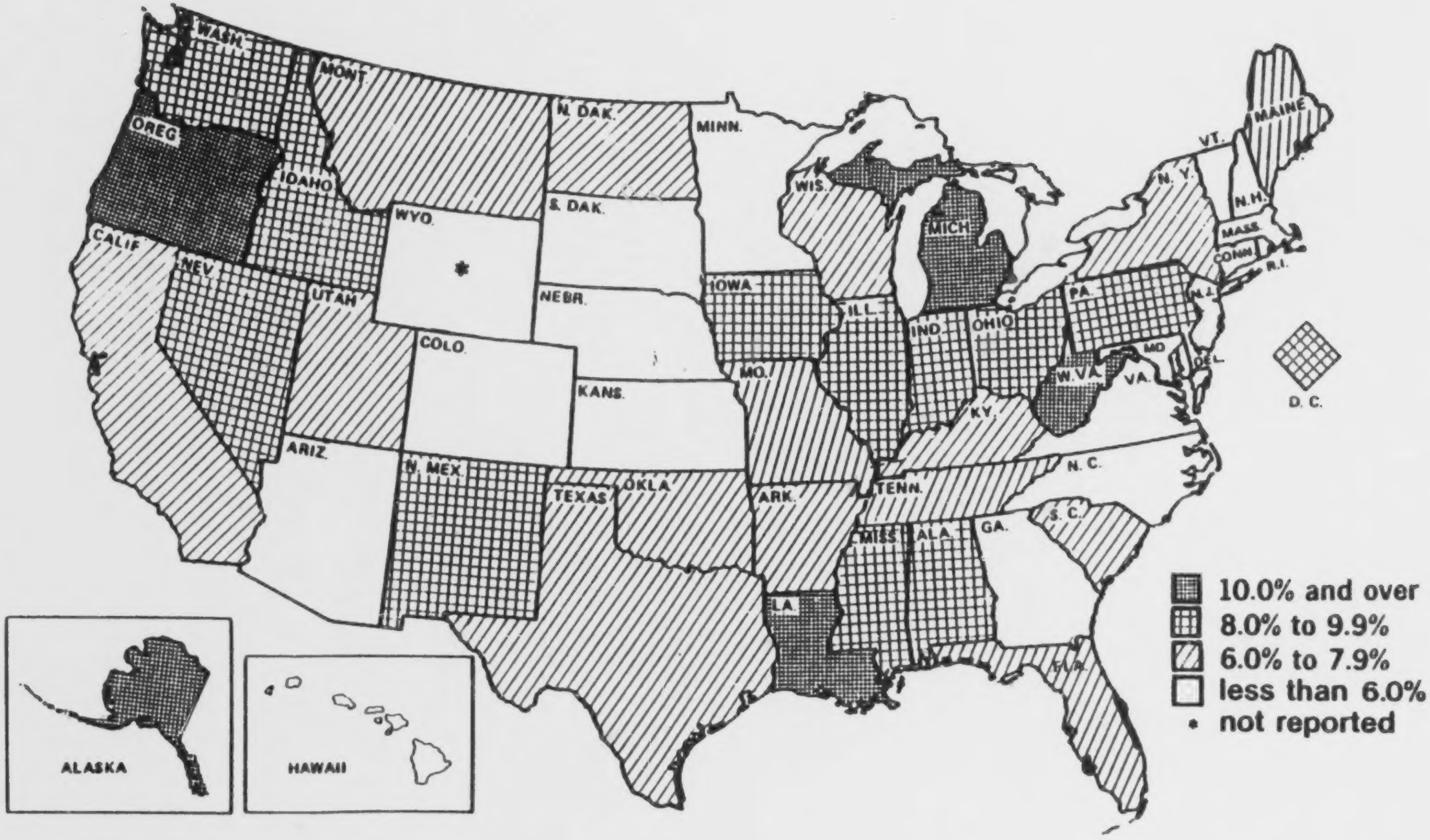
F. Nonag Placements - A count of the number of times during the month that Job Service applicants were hired by nonfarm employers.

G. Nonag Job Openings - A count of new job openings received during the month by South Dakota Job Service offices from nonfarm employers.

H. Employed - The number of people no longer needing ADC and the dollars saved because of their employment.

I. Partial Employment - The number of people with reduced ADC payments and the dollars saved because of their partial employment.

Unemployment Rates by State, April 1985


WASH.
OREG.
CALIF.
IDAHO
NEV.
MONT.
WYO.
UTAH
ARIZ.
COLO.
N. MEX.
N. DAK.
S. DAK.
NEBR.
KANS.
OKLA.
TEXAS
MINN.
IOWA
MO.
ARK.
LA.
WIS.
ILL.
MICH.
IND.
OHIO
KY.
TENN.
MISS.
ALA.
GA.
FLA.
S. C.
N. C.
VA.
W. VA.
MD
DEL.
PA.
N. J.
N. Y.
VT.
N. H.
MAINE
MASS.
CONN.
R. I.
D. C.
ALASKA
HAWAII
10.0% and over
8.0% to 9.9%
6.0% to 7.9%
less than 6.0%
* not reported

The Labor Market Information Center of the South Dakota Department of Labor collects, analyzes and publishes information concerning the economy, labor market and population characteristics. This information can be very important to economic developers; social and training program planners; business, education and government administrators.

LABOR MARKET INFORMATION AVAILABLE

DID YOU KNOW IN SOUTH DAKOTA

DID YOU KNOW:

Preliminary data on federal grants to state and local governments in Fiscal Year 1984 have been issued by the Commerce Department's Census Bureau. Expenditures to South Dakota state and local governmental units during this period amounted to $435,909,000. The table below lists those expenditures by the agency involved.

Department of Agriculture	$39,316,000
Department of Commerce	861,000
Corporation for Public Broadcasting	846,000
Department of Defense	450,000
Department of Education	85,944,000
Department of Energy	3,616,000
Equal Employment Opportunity Commission	40,000
Federal Emergency Management Agency	470,000
Department of Health and Human Services	118,416,000
Department of Housing and Urban Development	48,839,000
Department of Interior	7,637,000
Department of Justice	23,000
Department of Labor	17,067,000
National Foundation Arts and Humanities	383,000
Tennessee Valley Authority - Payment in Lieu of Taxes	35,000
Department of Transportation	82,814,000
Department of Treasury	15,237,000
Veterans Administration	425,000

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Bulletin CB85-44.

For this and other information contact:

THE LABOR MARKET INFORMATION CENTER
Box 1730
Aberdeen, SD 57401

Phone: (605) 622-2314